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6283

Consolidated Nurseries

Pedigreed, High Bred Nursery Stock



SPRING 1923

Everything for the Orchard or Park
Grown by

Consolidated Nurseries
Houston, Texas



**SPIREA
BILLARDI**



**GOLDEN
BELL**



GREAT PANICLED HYDRANGEA



BUDDLEIA (SUMMER LILAC)



PHILADELPHUS (MOCK ORANGE)

INTRODUCTION

This revised catalog, which we take pleasure in presenting, is an indication that we are well equipped for conducting the nursery business on a large scale. You will find this catalog complete and reliable from cover to cover. We have added descriptions of new and promising sorts, and have omitted such as experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making and the fact that people are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

We hope and expect our influence to extend, and believe our sales will continue to show a healthy, steady increase. **WE ARE IN THIS BUSINESS TO STAY.** It may not be out of place for us to say a few words about ourselves, our **PEDIGREED** trees and our business methods; also to give reasons, briefly, why we are entitled to the good will and a fair share of the patronage of the people of the Central and Southern States.

We devote all our time to this business, and all details of growing, filling orders, packing and shipping are given personal supervision. We not only believe in exercising the utmost care in the growth, shipment and delivery of the stock we send out, but **WE KNOW HOW TO DO IT.** Our customers get the benefit of our superior methods and facilities.

OUR POLICY. Honest treatment of our customers is the foundation of our business. If you have never done business with us, ask your neighbor about us, he doubtless has, and we are willing that he should say whether or not we are what we claim to be. Business cannot be successfully carried on for a term of years without the confidence and good will of the people who are its patrons. Our stock is the best that can be produced. Quality counts for more in nursery than in anything else. Our aim is to grow the finest stock and deliver it in the best possible condition, that we will not only deserve the best class of trade, but **WILL GET IT AND KEEP IT.** We are getting it and want more of it. Our policy has been, is, and always will be, to furnish our customers the best stock that can be grown, because it pays our customers and it pays us.

OUR PRICES. In this catalog cancel all previous quotations, both in former catalogs and circulars. It must be understood further that prices quoted are for immediate acceptance, and cannot be guaranteed for any length of time, and is subject to stock being unsold. You will find our prices consistent with the high quality which we expect to supply all customers. It is more important that a tree or plant should be true to name, healthy and thrifty than "cheap." We do not claim our prices to be the lowest but we do claim that considering quality, our stock is the cheapest in the end. The first cost of a tree is but a trifle, and no planter to save a few cents on the start can afford to give his land and his time to an orchard or garden and in a few years to find that he has only worthless stuff. Inferior stock is usually sold at so-called "cheap" price, but it is dear at any price. Bitter disappointment is a large part of the cost. This is not intended as an argument in favor of high prices, but for high quality. We have in our possession the prices of other leading concerns and we find that our prices are as low and in many instances lower.

Purchaser's Information

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

WE SHIP ALL STOCK BY EXPRESS, with the exception of small orders which call for berries and plants under 3 feet; such we sometimes ship by parcel post. We pay transportation charges on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over, where cash in full accompanies orders. We allow a discount of 2 per cent on orders amounting to \$25.00 or more, and a discount of 5 per cent on orders amounting to \$50.00 or more, where such orders are accompanied by cash in full. We cannot fill orders for less than \$2.00 unless 25c in addition to listed price is added for packing expenses. Should your order amount to less than \$10.00 and you desire parcel post shipment, add 5 per cent of total amount of your order for parcel post charges, which we have to pay at our end of the line. **C. O. D.** orders must be accompanied by one-fourth of the amount of order. All orders for less than \$5.00 must be accompanied by cash in full.

REMIT by Bank Draft, Postoffice or Express Money Order, or, if more convenient, your personal check is good with us. Letters with currency enclosed should be registered.

ORDER EARLY—It is of the utmost importance to both our customers and ourselves that orders be placed as early as possible. Order now and save disappointment. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full, and it grieves us to be compelled to return your



S. H. WEAVER
General Manager

money. Do not wait until you are ready to plant but send us your order now, with 25 percent of the total to apply on account, and we will reserve the stock for you, thus avoiding disappointment at shipping date.

SUBSTITUTION—We do not substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but we recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the month of ripening or the proportion of summer, fall or winter fruit wanted, and in peaches whether free or cling, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality. We will cheerfully give our personal attention to all such orders, and our customers can depend on getting the best varieties, but those that are best adapted to the location.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED—We give every inquiry prompt attention, and ask that each inquiry be made as brief and clear as possible.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT is complete, if anyone contemplating planting will communicate with us, we will be glad to call on them and make suggestions as to the varieties of plants to use, without obligating them whatsoever. We are also in a position to furnish expert men to superintend planting together with experienced planters charging for such service the actual cost only.

We have associated with us the original Landscape Designer and Horticultural expert of the South, who would be pleased to make a study of any estate, large or small, and present plans on a proposed layout.

One part of Landscape work is the proper grouping, spacing, etc., but to get the desired results it is necessary to know, and bear in mind the habits of growth, size, form and color, if you are to develop a ground that is lasting in beauty. The proper maintenance of the shrubs in a grounds is an all important item when looks is to be taken in consideration. Evergreens should be pruned, and not clipped or sheared. This is an art in its self if done right. The pruning should be done in a manner that will not leave the appearance of having been pruned, but keep the plants the desired height, form and size.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—As to our responsibility, we refer you to the Commercial Agencies, or any bank or business house of this city.

The Wrong Way and the Right Way to Propagate Trees

THE WRONG WAY LEADS TO FAILURE

It is a deplorable fact that most nurserymen, in their haste to multiply the leading commercial varieties of fruit trees, cut propagating wood from young trees in the nursery rows. This means the trees which they are offering you have been propagated from young, immatured trees, several years removed from a bearing age. It is largely due to this fact that many trees of all varieties produce fruit of very inferior quality in uniformity of size, color, flavor and keeping qualities. Such trees are subject to all manner of disease and insects; they are disposed to shed their fruit before it is ripe, or in many cases they will die before the bearing age. If they do live to be old, they will bear but little or no fruit. It is not strange that this is true, when you consider the fact that in propagating from young trees that have never proven to possess merit, you have no knowledge of the hardiness of the tree. It would be all guess-work.

Why does the breeder of fine stock use matured rather than immatured animals for breeding purposes? What would be the result in the production of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes or other farm products if in the selection of seed, no care had been given to secure the BEST? Would it not deteriorate in quality?

Experience teaches that fruit or ornamental plants are as susceptible to improvement as live stock or grain, etc., by selecting the best to reproduce from.

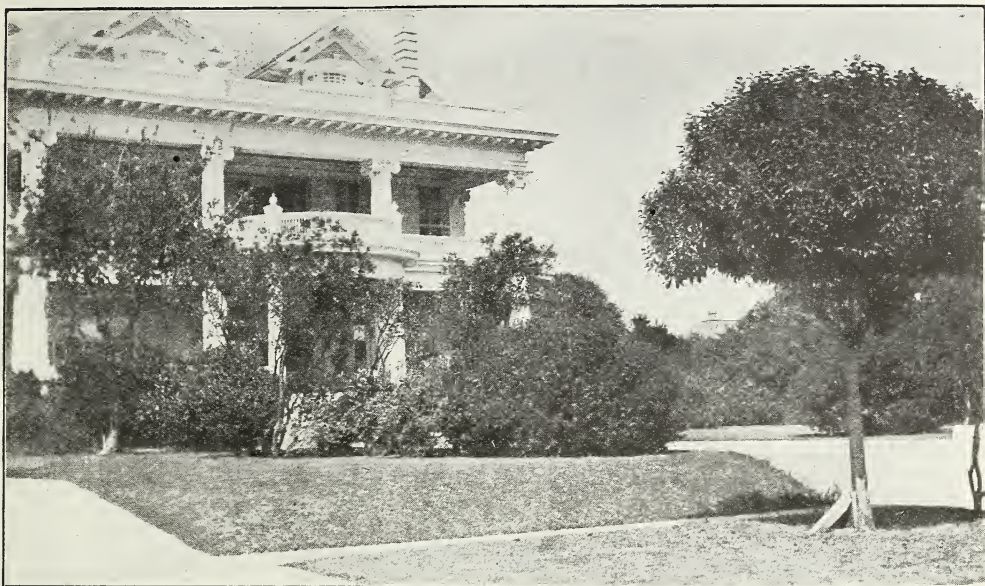
THE RIGHT WAY LEADS TO SUCCESS

In speaking of this we will simply relate our experience in growing commercial orchards. Judging from the quality and quantity of fruit our orchards produce, we are convinced that this is the right way. We will use for illustration the Elberta peach, as most every one knows it. What is true of the Elberta is true of all other leading varieties of peaches. We also apply the same rule to all other fruits.

When we commenced to growing commercial orchards, we observed that no two Elberta trees bore exactly the same quality and quantity of fruit. Some would bear fruit of uniform size, good flavor, high color, trees hardy, early and prolific bearers, while others were the opposite.

The idea came to us that it was possible to build up the standard of the peach by propagating from those trees showing the very BEST quality and quantity of fruit; therefore, we went through the orchard and marked such trees, and from these we cut scions to propagate trees for our next orchard. When they commenced bearing, we had a positive knowledge that we were on the right track, as the results obtained were far beyond our expectations. Now being certain that improvements could be made, we went through this second orchard and marked trees showing the BEST type of fruit, and have followed the same system with other fruit. The same principal applied to ornamental stock and the results were fully as great as in the first experiment. Every tree or plant you get from us has been propagated from the BEST.

Our trees are especially grown for the practical fruitgrower. By having rigidly followed up these rules, we claim that our trees are fully entitled to be classed as **pedigreed or thoroughbred**. We invite everybody to call and see our orchards and Nursery Stock and we will fully convince you that all we claim for our stock is true.



Directions for Planting

And Care of Trees and Plants when First Received from the Nursery.

CARE OF THE YOUNG TREES AND PLANTS BEFORE PLANTING—Immediately after receiving the trees or plants from the nursery, they should be thoroughly moistened and wrapped or covered to prevent drying out. Bring them home at once and heel-in without delay. The trench should be dug at least 15 or 18 inches deep. Loosen the lower band of the bundle, wet the trees thoroughly and place them in the trench. Cover the roots and press the ground down firmly around them. Trees which are to remain in trenches for more than a week or ten days should be frequently watered and soil should be carefully placed around the roots to exclude all the air, and the trees well banked for protection. For heeling-in over winter, select a place where water will not stand, away from buildings and meadows, out in the open field, where mice will not injure them.

THE SOIL—Any good garden soil is suitable. Avoid excess of sand or gravel, provide a liberal depth of loam mixed with manure, but the roots should not be allowed to come in contact with the fertilizer used.

PLANTING—Dig holes large enough to accommodate roots without crowding, and set trees or plants a little deeper than they were standing in the nursery. (This is usually shown by soil marks on trunk or stem of plant.) Roses, Privets and Grapes 4 to 5 inches deeper. All other stock not more than 1 inch deeper. Good loam should be worked in among the roots and carefully compacted. In the case of evergreen trees or other plants received with a compact ball of earth and roots, the roots should not be unnecessarily disturbed or balls broken.

WATERING—After planting it is well to apply sufficient amount of water to penetrate the soil to a depth of 1 to 2 feet, and it is well to remember that one heavy application of water is more beneficial than frequent light applications. Frequent cultivation of the surface soil reduces loss of moisture by evaporation. We advise the spading around each tree or plant frequently for a depth of from 1 to 1½ feet deep, spading 2 to 3 feet each way around tree, and in protracted drought water, have ground well drained.

PRUNING—The heads of all fruit trees should be shortened in severely and all limbs cut back within one or two buds of the trunk. Roses should at once after planting be cut to within 4 or 5 inches of the ground. From deciduous trees and shrubs one-third to one-half of the growth of the previous summer should be removed. Trim all switch or side roots of all trees or plants within 3 inches of the top root.

Distance for Planting

	Feet		Feet
Apples, Standard	30-40	Quinces	10-12
Apples, Dwarf	8-10	Grapes (trellis)	8-10
Apricots	16-18	Grapes (arbor)	10-20
Cherry	15-18	Currants and Gooseberries	3-5
Fig	12-16	Raspberries	3-6
Mulberry	16-18	Blackberries and Dewberries	3-7
Nectarines	16-18	Strawberries, rows	1-4
Orange, Kumquats, Citrus Fruits	12-16	Strawberries in beds	1½
Persimmons	15-20	Asparagus in beds	1½
Peaches and Plums	16-18	Asparagus in field	1-3
Pears, Standard	18-20	Hedge Plants in rows	12 in.
Pears, Dwarf	10	Roses, bush sorts	2-3
Pecans	40	Roses, climbing sorts	3-4
		Shade Trees in rows	25

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

1 foot apart each way	43,560	15 feet apart each way	194
2 feet apart each way	10,890	16 feet apart each way	170
3 feet apart each way	4,840	18 feet apart each way	135
4 feet apart each way	2,727	20 feet apart each way	110
5 feet apart each way	1,742	25 feet apart each way	70
6 feet apart each way	1,210	30 feet apart each way	48
8 feet apart each way	681	33 feet apart each way	40
10 feet apart each way	430	35 feet apart each way	35
12 feet apart each way	302	40 feet apart each way	27

RULE—To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number; the quotient will be the number of plants required.

REPLACING OF STOCK FAILING TO GROW.

While most nurserymen condemn the policy of replacing any stock at less than one-half retail price, as being unwise, unbusiness-like and wholly unnecessary, we will continue the practice of replacing **FREE** any of our stock sold at retail that has died any time within two years from time of transplanting, provided our instructions are followed regarding planting and caring for. (Instructions for planting and proper care of trees and plants are printed in this catalogue.) We do not feel that any reasonable person would ask or expect us to replace free stock not properly planted or given the proper attention after planting. But our experience has proven that there are a few very unreasonable people in this world, and for that reason we reserve the right to require affidavits of persons demanding free replacement to the effect that they comply with our printed instructions as to planting and caring for stock.

OUR BINDING GUARANTEE.

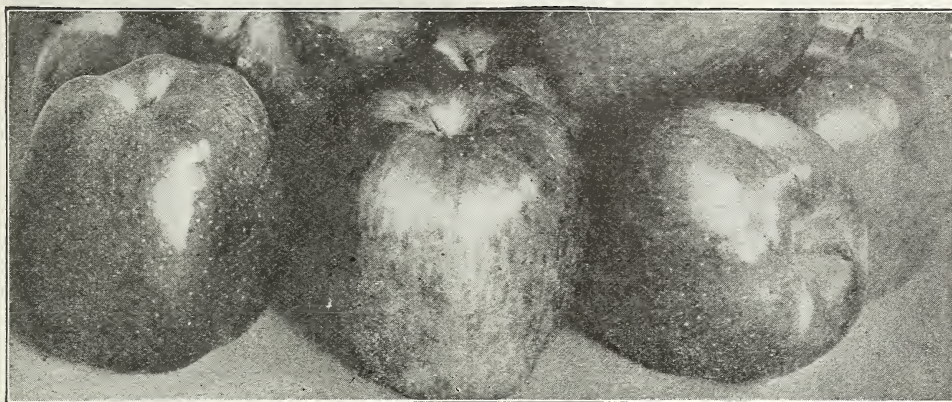
We guarantee all trees and plants purchased from us to be true to name. If any stock does not prove true to name and as represented in this catalogue, we will make good your loss or damage any time within ten years after date of purchase. If for any reason we cannot agree on adjustment, we are each to appoint an arbiter, who shall choose a third party, and we shall accept the award of the majority as binding on us. We guarantee our stock to reach our customers in good growing condition, and to be free from San Jose Scale, Peach "Yellows," or other injurious pest or pests. Our guaranty means something to you, for it is backed by a firm with an established national reputation. If any mistakes occur on our part in regard to stock shipped you, tell us about it. (It is up to you to be satisfied.)

THANK YOU.—In conclusion, we thank our customers for their patronage. We promise all who may do business with us that we will use every endeavor to satisfy them with our business dealings as well as our stock,

Yours truly,

CONSOLIDATED NURSERIES,

Houston, Texas.



DELICIOUS APPLES

APPLES AND CRAB APPLES

The Apple ranks first, both in importance and general culture. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year, or by planting selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained.

PRICES OF APPLES AND CRAB APPLES (Except Where Otherwise Noted)

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$70.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.75	8.00	55.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	5.00	35.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.35	3.50	25.00

Budded on whole roots of imported French grown apple stocks. These trees are entirely free from Woolly Aphis and Root Gall.

BECKER—Was introduced from Germany about the year 1854 by Dr. F. Becker. Tree is a vigorous grower and an early and prolific bearer, fruit medium to large, overspread with red and small white dots, oblate; rather acid till well ripened, when it acquires a pleasant and vinous flavor. Ripens in July.

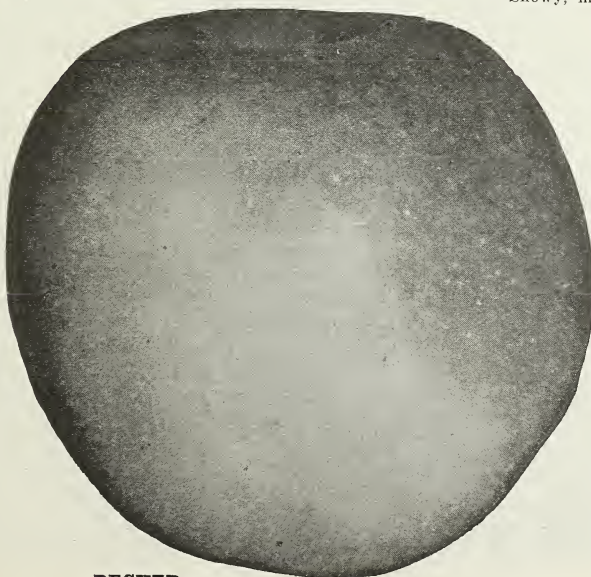
DELICIOUS—A remarkable variety, rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards. No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest, a vigorous grower. November to January.

EARLY MAY—Ripens about two weeks earlier than Astrachan; has proved very profitable in East Texas. Showy, medium size. May.

HEYER—Said to have originated on the premises of Mr. Owen Heyer of Weimar, Texas, after whom we name this apple. John H. Brooks, Esq., describes this apple as follows: Seedling of Ben Davis; size of fruit, 9 inches in circumference, weight one-half pound; true Ben Davis type. Fruit of good quality; ripening in May.

LOCKHART—Originated in Tyler county, Texas. Is yellow striped with red; one of the best apples for Southeast Texas. Ripens in July.

TEXAN PROLIFIC—Is a vigorous grower, exceeding any apple tree known to horticulturists for rapid growth, symmetrical form, never needing to be pruned while shaping the head. Branches heavily shouldered, making the tree absolutely wind and storm proof. Fruit large, oblong, flattened at ends, red and green when picked; green turning to rich golden yellow as the fruit comes into season for use. Stem long, thus enabling the fruit to sway with the wind, adhering firmly until picking time. Calyx large, basin open, deep furrowed; the flesh is yellowish marbled, tender and juicy, improving with age and highly aromatic. Season for use, March to September. Keeps twelve months or more in any cellar. We can supply Texan Prolific in size 3 to 4 feet only. Prices: \$1.25 each; six trees for \$6.50; 12 trees, \$11.00; 25 trees, \$21.00; 50 trees, \$39. (See colored insert for illustration.)



DECKER

APPLES AND MONTHS OF RIPENING

ASTRACHAN—May. **JENNINGS**—August.
DAY—July. **RED**—June.
HORSE—July. **SAN JACINTO**—August.
HELM—July. **SHOCKLEY**—July.

SELECT WINTER APPLES

ARKANSAS BLACK **JONATHAN**
BALDWIN **MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**
BEN DAVIS **MISSOURI PIPPIN**
GANO **STAYMAN'S WINESAP**
GOLDEN RUSSET **WINTER BANANA**

Varieties of Crab Apples

FLORENCE—The hardiest of all; an early and profuse bearer. When in full fruit the most ornamental tree grown; larger and far superior to Transcendent. July

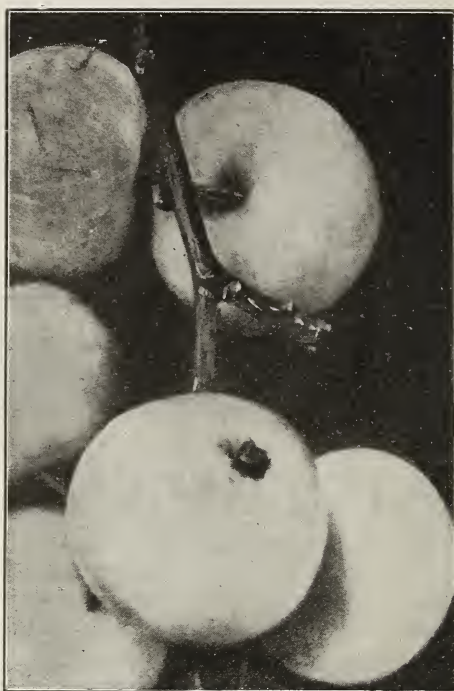
HYSLOP—Fruit large; produced in clusters; roundish ovate; dark rich red covered with thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender; tree very hardy and vigorous. October.

Dwarf Apples

\$1.25 Each, \$12.00 per Dozen.

Grown on dwarf stock. Dwarf apple trees commence bearing fruit the second year after transplanting. The big advantage of these dwarf trees is that they do not attain a size of much over eight feet and most of the crop can be picked standing on the ground. They are especially desirable for planting where space is limited. Our dwarf apple trees are first class, and run in size about 3 feet when delivered.

VARIETIES—Bismarck, October; Omensk, June; Cole's Quince, August; Haas, July.



FLORENCE CRAB APPLE

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of our dessert fruits, and will thrive and produce an abundance of fruit wherever the Peach or Plum thrives. We have found the apricot more vigorous, hardy and productive than either. The remarks on the Curculio, under the head of Plums, are applicable to the Apricot. The tree may be trained on walls, but a northern or western exposure is better. It is recommended to shorten the limbs of the apricot, as also on the peach.



CHINESE APRICOT BRANCH

PRICES OF APRICOTS

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 6 feet	\$1.25	\$12.00	
4 to 5 feet	1.00	10.00	\$75.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	8.00	45.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.65	6.50	35.00

ACME, OR CHINESE APRICOT—A new Apricot from Northern China, given to Prof. J. L. Budd, by a returned missionary. An immense grower, hardy, productive. Fruit very large, a sweet, delicious free-stone; yellow with red cheek. It is a fine grower, with large handsome, thick foliage, and an early bearer of large good fruit. In all respects it is the best hardy apricot known. June and July.

CLUSTER—Fruit medium sized, yellow, with occasional fleck of red. May.

EARLY LARGE MONTGAMET—An especially fine apricot, with large round fruits of deep yellow, flushed with red. The flesh is firm, juicy and good. The original tree has borne heavy crops each season during the past twenty years, and trees begin to bear within two and three years from graft. May and June.

HARRIS—A remarkable fine variety, succeeding well wherever tested. Large, roundish, with deep suture; rich golden yellow, with faint blush; excellent quality and free-stone; an early and abundant bearer. May.

CHERRIES

The cherry is one of our most delicious and highly esteemed fruits, and in many parts of the country succeeds admirably. Every home should have at least a few cherry trees.

The class known as the Heart and Bigarreau Cherries do not, however, succeed uniformly as well in all parts of the country. Especially is this true in some parts of the West and South, owing to the body of the tree cracking, exuding gum, and often dying outright before it attains a bearing size.

The cause of this difficulty arises chiefly if not altogether from the fact that in our rich alluvial soils there is a tendency to over-luxuriance in growth. Anything, therefore, that checks this tendency will be conducive to the longevity and productiveness of this tree.

For the cherry, therefore, we would recommend a light, dry, gravelly soil. Avoid manuring, and do not stimulate the growth by cultivation.

The Duke and Morello classes, easily distinguished from the Heart and Bigarreau by their more spreading and slender branches, smaller growth of foliage, and mostly round-shaped, acid fruit, are harder, less liable to crack, and being generally productive, are the best for cultivation where the Heart and Bigarreau do not succeed well.

The "Uncle Sam," a species of the Morello class, has of late years grown in great favor throughout the West and South, as it is considered perfectly hardy and always very productive. For cooking, drying and preserving this variety is very valuable.



COMPASS

PRICES OF CHERRIES Except Where Otherwise Noted

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet	\$1.50	\$15.00	
4 to 6 feet	1.25	12.50	\$95.00
3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00	80.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.90	9.50	65.00

Budded on what is called Mazzara stock. Seedling imported from France. While not as profitable for the Nurseryman as though budded on Mahalab, it insures a much better tree for the planter and one that is longer-lived and more vigorous, consequently it costs us more to raise our cherries than it does those who bud on Mahalab.

We give below descriptions only of such varieties as have been tested by us and have proven to be adapted to our Southern climate and soil.

BALDWIN—A seedling of the English Morello. The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise. Fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; richest of the Morello type. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardness, quality and productiveness. Has proved very productive in Central and North Texas. May.

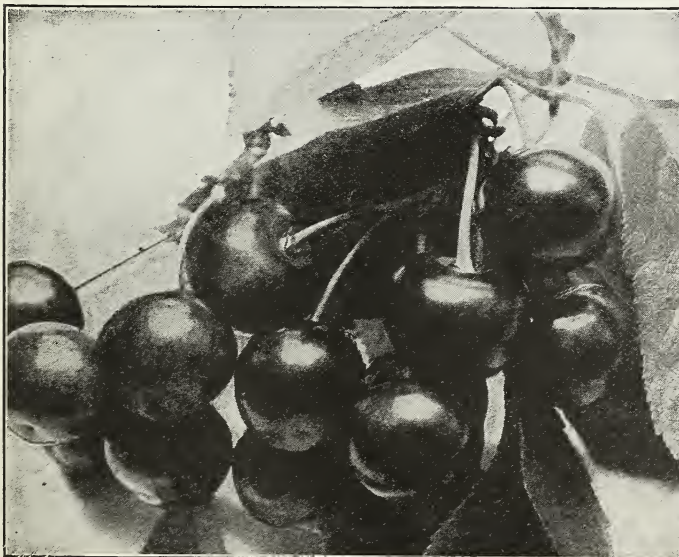
COMPASS—Originated at Springfield, Minn. It is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Minor Plum. Fruit nearly an inch in diameter; a bright red, sweet, juicy, fine flavor. Tree absolutely hardy in that severe climate. Is considered by some as very valuable as a Southern Cherry.

"UNCLE SAM"—This is beyond any doubt the largest and grandest cherry the world ever produced. The only cherry to our knowledge which has proved to give satisfactory results in Central and South Texas, and in many other localities where all other cherries proved a complete failure. This is the only cherry known that absolutely never fails to bear. Blooms May 1, ripens August 25 and lasts plump and sweet on the tree until September 15. Comes in after all other cherries have gone. Best canner. Outcrops them all. Self seeder. Bears heavy crops the first year after planting. Quite as large as the Wild Goose Plum. So large and late that the birds do not prey upon them. We sell this cherry positively under guarantee to refund money if not found exactly as described. If you plant one cherry tree for home or market, plant "Uncle Sam." Introduced and for sale exclusively by Consolidated Nurseries. Price: 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each. (See colored insert for illustration.)

Additional varieties which we have in stock at our Ottawa Nurseries, and which we can supply on short notice:

SOUR CHERRIES—Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Late Duke, Morello, English, Montmorency.

SWEET CHERRIES—Bing, Tartarian, Governor Wood, Windsor.



EARLY RICHMOND



NEVER FAIL FIG, 7 months from planting

PRICE OF FIGS

Exceptionally Well Rooted

	Each	Doz.	100
Specimen trees, extra large, bearing age	\$3.00	\$32.00	\$
Large, selected 6 to 7 feet	2.00	20.00	
5 to 6 feet, heavy	1.25	12.00	75.00
4 to 6 feet, strong	1.00	9.00	60.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	7.50	50.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	5.00	30.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	4.00	25.00

MULBERRIES

These are sometimes classed among ornamental trees on account of their large, handsome leaves, dense shade, and fine compact growth. All the kinds are productive; the everbearing sorts fruit for three months or more. Mulberries are much relished by poultry and hogs.

PRICE OF MULBERRIES

	Each	Doz.	100
Specimen trees, bearing age ...	\$4.00	\$40.00	\$
8 to 10 feet, selected heavy, bushy tops	2.50	25.00	
6 to 8 feet, heavy bushy tops ...	1.50	15.00	125.00
5 to 7 feet, large	1.00	10.00	60.00
4 to 6 feet large .....	.60	6.00	45.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.60	5.00	35.00

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—A fine rapid growing tree with large foliage and attractive for the lawn, and at the same time bears a delicious fruit for about three months. The best quality of fruit of all mulberries.

HICK'S IMPROVED EVERBEARING—Bears three or four months during the spring and summer; fruit large, sweet and refreshing. Tree vigorous and an abundant bearer; fine shade tree, retaining its foliage until frost. Should be found in every poultry yard.

NEW AMERICAN—Fruit large, black, of fine quality and tree vigorous. Begins bearing at two years old; a good bearer and highly recommended for the lawn.

FIGS

The market for figs is never overstocked, and they invariably bring good, profitable results. The fig is one of the most valuable fruits of the South. Best results are obtained by planting in backyard or around outbuildings. Do not cultivate after first year.

BROWN TURKEY—Large, brown, pulp tender, fine quality, very late.

BRUNSWICK—Fruit large, dark violet, flesh white and pink; best quality; very prolific; young bearer.

CELEST (known as Celestial or Sugar Fig)—Medium to small; immense bearer, purple color; the sweetest, most delicious and hardest of all figs.

LEMON—Said to have originated at Alvin, Texas. Yellow, fair quality.

MAGNOLIA—Large, pale violet yellow; considered by many a good commercial variety.

NEVER FAIL—One of the most prolific figs in existence, and offered under several names. It is probably a cross between the Magnolia and Lemon figs; ripens July until frost. These freeze to the ground each winter, but send up each spring new shoots stronger than ever, producing full crop each season. The Never Fail can be grown successfully in the Northern States by cutting to the ground each fall and covering with manure and straw, removing in March or April. Stock of this variety as well as the Magnolia will not be as large as sizes listed above in height, but will be more bushy.

ISCHI GREEN—Light green, white flesh. One of the earliest bearers; very productive and prolific; very late.

ISCHI WHITE—Deliciously sweet, medium size, green shade, turning to yellow as it ripens; skin thick with medium neck; pulp white with violet streaks; a great cold resister and adapted to wide range of climates and soils. One of the best varieties.

WHITE ADRIATIC—Size medium, round, whitish yellow, reddish pulp.



RUSSIAN MULBERRY

RUSSIAN (Silk Worm Mulberry)—Tree a rapid grower and considered very hardy and valuable for timber. The fruit is of medium size and good. The foliage is abundant and is the best mulberry for silk culture.

WHITE (Morus Alba)—The silk worm mulberry makes a large, spreading tree; fruit pinkish white.

UNCLE SAM CHERRIES

The Dependable Cherry

This is beyond any doubt the largest and grandest cherry the world ever produced. The only cherry to our knowledge which has proved to give satisfactory results in Central and South Texas, and in many other localities where all other cherries proved a complete failure. This is the only cherry known that absolutely never fails to bear. Blooms May 1, ripens August 25 and lasts plump and sweet on the tree until September 15. Comes in after all other cherries have gone. Best canner. Outcrops them all. Self seeder. Bears heavy crops the first year after planting. Quite as large as the Wild Goose Plum. So large and late that the birds do not prey upon them. We sell this cherry positively under our guarantee to refund money if not found exactly as described. If you plant one cherry tree for home or market, plant "Uncle Sam." Introduced and for sale exclusively by Consolidated Nurseries. Price: 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.



Uncle
Sam
Cherries

TEXAN PROLIFIC

Rapid Growing Apple

Is a vigorous grower, exceeding any apple tree known to horticulturists for rapid growth, symmetrical form, never needing to be pruned while shaping the head. Branches heavily shouldered, making the tree absolutely wind and storm proof. Fruit large, oblong, flattened at ends, red and green when picked; green turning to rich golden yellow as the fruit comes into season for use. Stem long, thus enabling the fruit to sway with the wind, adhering firmly until picking time. Calyx large, basin open, deep furrowed; the flesh is yellowish marbled, tender and juicy, improving with age and is highly aromatic. Season for use, March to September.

Keeps for twelve months or more in any cellar. We can supply Texan Prolific in size 3 to 4 ft. only. \$1.25 each; six trees for \$6.50; 12 trees, \$11.00; 25 trees, \$21.00; 50 trees, \$39.00.

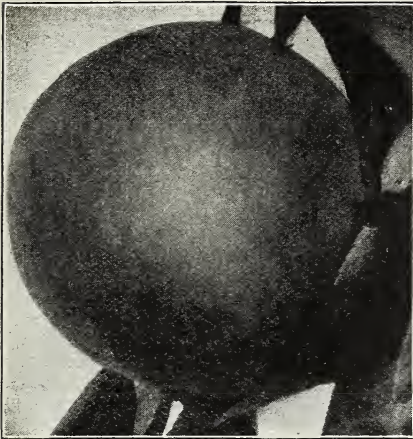
Texan
Prolific
Apples





EVERBEARING TREE BLACKBERRY

For a blackberry it is the largest, finest flavored, most prolific, fruiting for two months and requiring no stakes. It grows five feet high, branching freely into a fine tree form, straight and erect. The berries are enormous size, borne in large clusters, which commence to ripen early in July and continue into September. They are exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, melting in the mouth, without a particle of hard core. Its delicate flavor, great productiveness, enormous size, long season of bearing makes it the most valuable of all berries for family use. Extra heavy plants, \$1 each; 6 for \$5; \$9 per dozen.



BOSTON

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin. It will thrive wherever peaches do, and is much superior to the peach as a dryer and makes excellent preserves.

PRICES OF NECTARINES

	Each	Doz.
Specimen trees, bearing age	\$3.00	\$32.00
5 to 7 feet	1.25	12.00
4 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	8.00

VARIETIES OF NECTARINES

BOSTON—Fruit large and handsome.

ELRUGE—Medium size, greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek, flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored, excellent. Said to have originated in Jefferson county. August.

LOQUAT (Medlar or "Japan Plum")

A most valuable winter and spring ripening fruit, yellow, size of plums, deliciously flavored, and fine for preserving. This should be grown extensively for both home and market and for shipping. As the flowers are sometimes frostbitten, grow in protected places, or fire during the time of cold spells. The tree is evergreen, with handsome large rough leaves, worthy of being grown simply as an ornamental, both in pots and outdoors. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$3.00 each. Specimens large 3 years old, \$5.00 each.

NUT BEARING TREES

You will find our root system 90 per cent better than most nut trees. Our root system enables us to guarantee every tree sent out to make good, provided properly planted and cared for, as we are large growers, placing your order with us will not only insure you the best trees on the market, but will save you money and disappointment.

PECANS

The Pecan is usually found in its natural state along banks of streams, and seems to prefer rich, moist soil, but readily adapts itself to almost any soil or situation. Some of the best trees we have ever seen are growing on high dry and very thin land.

The growing of the large, thin-shelled varieties has long ago passed the experimental stage, until now a Pecan orchard is regarded, next to Governments Bonds, as being absolutely the safest investment possible; at the same time it will within a comparatively few years return tenfold every dollar that has been invested. If the trees are properly planted and cared for during the first few years they will usually commence producing by the sixth or seventh year, and the yield will practically double with each succeeding year. On account of the growing recognition of the Pecan as a food, and therefore the constantly increasing demand, there is no danger of over supplying the market.

Everyone should investigate Pecan growing.



A ROW OF NOBLE PECANS

Soft or Paper Shell Pecans

Prices of Pecans, Budded or Grafted, Standard and Special Varieties

Height or Caliber	Each	Doz. ¹	27 trees or 1 acre
2½ to 3 in. caliber specimen trees, bearing age	\$12.00	\$135.00	\$270.00
2 to 3 in. caliber specimen trees, bearing age	10.00	115.00	230.00
1½ to 3 in. caliber specimen trees, heavy branched	8.00	90.00	180.00
12 to 14 feet, selected, well branched	6.00	70.00	140.00
10 to 12 feet, well branched	5.00	55.00	110.00
9 to 11 feet, well branched....	4.00	45.00	90.00
8 to 9 feet, large, 5 and 6 years old	3.25	35.00	70.00
7 to 9 feet, large, 5 and 6 years old	2.50	25.00	50.00
6 to 7 ft., 4 and 5 yrs. old	2.25	24.00	48.00
5 to 7 ft., 4 and 5 yrs. old	1.75	18.50	37.00
5 to 6 ft., 4 and 5 yrs. old	1.50	16.00	30.00
4 to 5 ft., 3 and 4 yrs. old	1.25	14.00	27.00
3 to 4 ft., 2 and 3 yrs. old	1.00	11.00	22.00
2 to 3 feet, 2 years old .....	.90	10.50	29.00

BRADLEY—Medium size, long, shell medium, good quality, kernel plump, flavor good.

CURTIS—Small size, thin shell easily opened. Producing heavily on young trees.

DAISY—Medium size, long kernel, bears young and is very prolific.

DELMAS—Large size, shell thin, long, plump kernel, quality rich, flavor good.

FRECHTER—Large, thin shell, largely planted, fair quality.

MONEYMAKER—Medium size, fairly plump kernel, fair quality, flavor sweet.

PABST—Large size, shell thick, medium quality, flavor sweet, productive.

PRESIDENT—Long, medium size, plump kernel, good quality, excellent flavor.

RUSSELL—Medium size, heavy bearer.

SCHLEY—Medium size, very thin shell, plump kernel, good quality, excellent flavor, annual bearer.

STUART—Size large, medium shell, excellent quality, flavor sweet.

SUCCESS—Large, quality rich, good flavor.

TECHE—Medium size, shell of medium thickness, very productive.

VAN DEMAN—Size large, shell of average thickness, kernel plump, flavor sweet.



AMERICAN FILBERTS

Almonds, Budded or Grafted

HARD SHELL—The tree is very showy when in bloom; kernels of nut large, plump and sweet. A fine, hardy variety. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

SOFT OR PAPER SHELL—Enclose as fine a nut in a softer shell.

PRICE—2 to 3 feet, \$1.75 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each.

FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

The Filberts succeed well on almost all soils, the little trees or bushes bearing early and abundantly.

AMERICAN—The common Hazelnut; will grow in al-

most any location, but prefers a rather moist soil, such as can be found along streams. Nuts are large, tender and of fine flavor.

ENGLISH—Most hardy and generally satisfactory over a wide territory. The nuts are nearly round, rich flavored and toothsome.

PRICE—2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

Chestnuts, Budded or Grafted

PRICE—2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each.

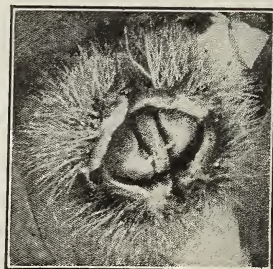
AMERICAN—Well known in many parts of the country. It is unrivaled in beauty for the lawn, as well as valuable for the nuts that it bears in profusion.

JAPAN OR MAMMOTH—One of the good things recently introduced from Japan. The tree is very hardy, productive and decidedly oriental. Nuts are of enormous size and of the sweet, pleasant flavor of the American Chestnut.

PARAGON—The most widely planted and most uniformly successful variety yet cultivated in the United States. The three or more broad, thick, handsome nuts in each burr are of extra size and quality. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundantly. Trees three years from graft have produced one bushel each.



VAN DEMAN ALMONDS



PARAGON CHESTNUTS

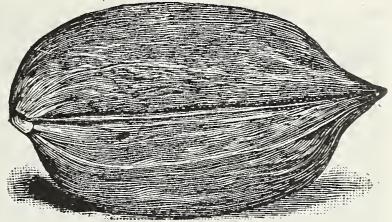
Walnuts, Budded or Grafted

AMERICAN BLACK—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished by children, and always marketable at a fair price. The tree grows quite fast.

BUTTERNUT OR WHITE—The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest natives, valued for its tropical appearance as well as for its nuts.

ENGLISH, PERSIAN OR MADERIA—A fine, lofty growing tree, with handsome, spreading head; produces large crop of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices.

JAPAN, SIEBOLD'S—Of the finest imported Walnuts, this is the species best adapted by its hardy, vigorous habit for general culture in our country. It grows with great vigor, assuming a handsome shape without pruning, and has withstood a temperature of 21 degrees below zero without injury. Its nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory nut, and borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way; the kernels are meaty,



SIEBOLD'S JAPAN

delicate, and can be removed entire. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old.

PRICE—5 to 6 feet, \$3.00; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; large, \$1.25.

Oranges, Lemons and Grape Fruit

PRICES OF ORANGES

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata or Sour Grapefruit Stock	Each	Dozen	100
Specimen trees, bearing age, selected	\$5.00	\$50 00	
Specimen trees, bearing age ..	4.00	40.00	
2 to 3 years old, 5 to 7 feet, ..	2.50	25.00	
5 to 7 feet, selected, heavy	2.00	20.00	
4 to 6 feet, heavy	1.50	15.00	
3 to 4 feet, bushy	1.25	12.00	\$120.00
3 to 4 feet, standard	1.20	11.00	95.00

VARIETIES OF ORANGES

LOUISIANA SWEET—An annual, very heavy bearer; the flavor is most delicious. Probably the best blood orange for the Gulf Coast section.

PARSON BROWN—A very early ripening variety, of medium size, round and smooth, and good quality

SATSUMA OR OONSHIU—A seedless variety of the Mandarin or Kid Glove class; of dwarf habit, and has withstood a cold of 20 degrees below freezing here. Plants are all grafted upon Citrus Trifoliata, and con-

sidered the hardest Orange grown. Flowers are produced freely, but fruit does not set profusely.

VARIETIES OF GRAPEFRUIT OR POMELO

MARSH SEEDLESS—Size medium, almost seedless, juicy but somewhat bitter; ripens late and holds exceptionally well.

WALTERS—A leading sort; early in ripening, fair quality.

PRICE—2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.

VARIETIES OF LEMONS

GENOA (Commercial Lemon)—A well known variety, known by many as Eureka. A good variety, should be nearly ripe or fully ripe before being used. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each.

PONDEROSA—Five or six times as large as the ordinary Lemon of commerce; of perfect shape and even ripening, this lemon represents the highest quality as a fruit, while the combination of flower, fragrance, fruit and treelike growth makes it one of the grandest and most satisfactory window and porch decorative plants. 16 to 20 inches high, \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$3 each.

PEACHES



The best soil for the Peach is moderately rich, somewhat sandy loam, but will succeed in almost any soil. The ground should be clean and mellow around the tree. Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit makes them extremely profitable.



THE CHAMPION

In the cultivation of the Peach we would recommend the shortening-in system. This should be done in January or February. Cut from one-third to one-fourth of the previous year's growth. This course should be pursued every year. The trees so treated live longer, are broken down less by the wild and produce larger and better fruit, which is more easily gathered than from trees grown by the old method.

Careful examination should be made each season, and all the borers removed with a knife. A half-peck of air-slaked lime or leached ashes around the trunk of the tree in March and allowed to remain until November affords a good protection against the depredations of this pest.

We grow many thousands of peach trees annually. Orchardists wishing to plant largely would find it to their interest to correspond with us.

(F) for Free-stone; (C) for Cling; (S-C) for Semi-Cling.

ALEXANDEE (C)—A very early peach, fruit of medium size, skin covered with a rough down, pale, handsomely shaded on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, rich. One of the best; May.

ARP BEAUTY (S-C)—Large size; yellow, shaded with red, tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of May.

BANNER—(F)—Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree very hardy and an early and abundant bearer, often producing a crop of fruit the second year after planting. Considered by leading authorities the best and most profitable peach ever introduced. No other late peach compares with it in quality. Unsurpassed in point of richness of flavor. A strong, vigorous grower. Winner of ten first premiums at agricultural fairs. Color deep yellow, with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin; pit small. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening, October 15, the very best time to bring the highest price in market.

BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER—(F)—Large, white, with red cheeks; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm; a good shipper. An excellent very late peach.

CARMAN—(F)—Large, resembling the Elberta in shape; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy. Prolific bearer. July.

CHAMPION—(F)—A Western peach of very large size and good quality; skin is of a rich white, with red cheek. Flesh creamy white. July.

CHINESE CLING—(C)—A large, creamy white peach, finely shaped and marbled with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm and of good quality.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—(F)—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. July.

CRAWFORD LATE—(F)—Very large, roundish, skin yellow, melting, with sweet luscious flavor. Latter part of July.

CROSBY—(F)—Fruit medium size, flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. July.

ELBERTA—(F)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of fair quality. Is doing well in all peach sections North and South. July.

EARLY ELBERTA—(F)—Of the Elberta type, large golden yellow, with deep blush. Fruit very handsome, quality the best. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Far superior to Elberta as a canning peach and requires less sugar. June.

EARLY WHEELER—(C)—This is another triumph in the production of very early peaches; there is no known variety that can compare with it in all the qualities that go to make a desirable early market variety. May.

PRICES OF PEACHES

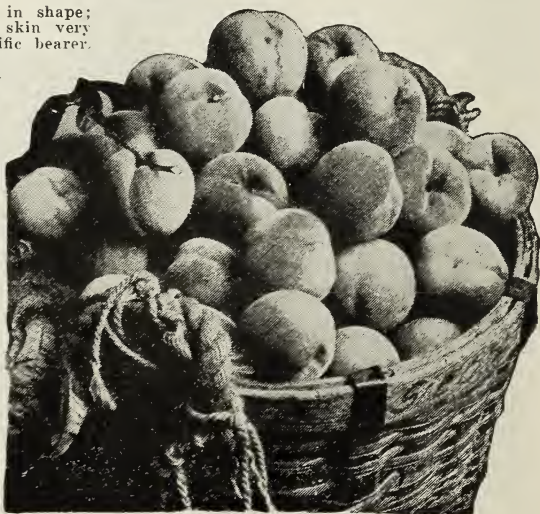
We exercise the greatest care in selecting our peach seed. We never use pits from budded trees. Our pits are gathered from the natural trees through the mountains of North Carolina, where disease is unknown.

We guarantee our peaches to be free from borers, peach yellows, San Jose Scale or any other disease.

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$70.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.75	8.00	55.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.60	6.00	45.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	4.00	35.00

EVERBEARING—(F)—This is one of the most remarkable of peaches and combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use; fruit begins to ripen early in July and continues until September, fruit in all stages of development being seen upon the trees at the same time. The fruit is creamy-white mottled and streaked with light purple and pink. Flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous and excellent flavor.

GLOBE—(F)—Tree vigorous, healthy and productive. Golden yellow, with a red blush; very fine flavor. August.



EARLY ELBERTA

EDITH—(F)—Large, deep yellow, with rich red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy; small pit, and better than the Early Crawford in quality; excellent bearer. It is a good keeper and holds up well in the basket. This peach is very valuable. The original tree from which our buds were taken has been very productive, and is forty years old, which proves it to be an exceptionally hardy variety. We are putting the Edith on the market now for the first time, and are the exclusive growers of this variety, and we recommend it highly. July.

GOV. HOGG—(S-C)—White fleshed, sweet and delicious July.

GREENSBORO—(F)—The most beautiful colored of all the early varieties. June.

HEATH CLING OR WHITE ENGLISH—(C)—Large size, skin downy, color cream white, with blush; flesh white, juicy, luscious. September.

HONEY—(F)—White fleshed, a delicious peach for eating out of hand, and just as good for cooking; a favorite East Texas variety. June.

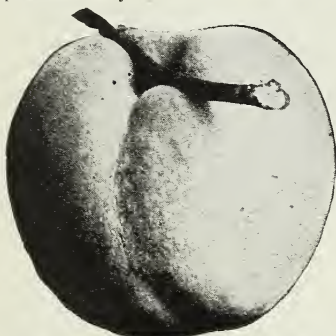
INDIAN BLOOD—(C)—Red fleshed; an old favorite. August.

INDIAN CLING—(C)—A very large red peach and a very popular one. This large, luscious peach is equally good when eaten fresh or when used for cooking. August.

J. H. HALE—(F)—Tree very hardy and productive; growth similar to Elberta type. Fruit very large, globular. Color deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine; flesh solid, deep yellow, excellent flavor; skin smooth. Season can be prolonged by an extra early picking, as the fruit colors up a week or ten days before ripening, and if picked early will mellow up and become good, edible peaches. July.



EDITH, ESPECIALLY GOOD



STUMP THE WORLD

KRUMBL'S OCTOBER—(C)—Fruit medium, of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone and of a delicious flavor

LEMON CLING—(C)—Large, yellow, with red cheek. July.

LEMON FREE—(F)—Almost lemon shape, pointed at the apex; color a pale lemon yellow when ripe. It is of large size, of excellent quality; a valuable market sort. August.

MAMIE ROSS—(S-C)—Large white, with mostly a red cheek. June.

MIXON CLING—(C)—Large yellowish white, red cheek; flesh white, very melting, rich and high flavored. The best clingstone. August.

MAYFLOWER—(S-C)—Size medium, color bright red; ripens well to the seed; young and prolific bearer. May.

NOVEMBER HEATH—(C)—Fruit large, very white, with a delicious pink cheek; flesh white, rich, luscious.

SALWAY—(F)—Large roundish; skin downy, creamy yellow, with a warm, rich, clear crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone; juicy, rich, very good. September.

STUMP THE WORLD—(F)—Very large, creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh juicy and good flavor. Very productive. One of the best white peaches. August.

DWARF PEACHES

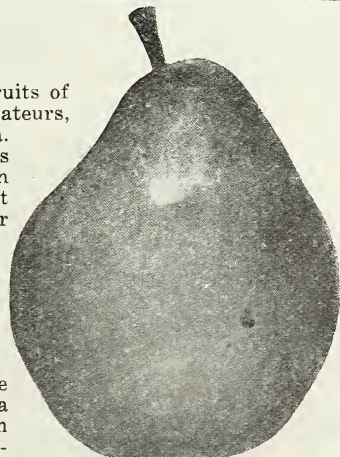
JAPAN BLOOD DWARF—(C)—A very early peach of dwarf growth, dark red. 2 - 3 ft., \$1. each; \$10 per doz.

PEARS

The Pear very justly ranks as one of the most delicious fruits of modern times. It has been placed first by nearly all modern amateurs, on account of its fine, juicy texture, exquisite flavor and aroma. Of late years attention has been given to the cultivation of this favorite fruit, and those who have entered upon its cultivation for the market intelligently have found it to be one of the most profitable occupations. In consequence of the demand upon us for trees and having a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the production of this fruit tree in its perfection, we have entered largely upon its cultivation, and we have on hand, in the various stages of growth, a large and fine stock. Our collection of varieties is extensive and consists of the most improved sorts in cultivation.

In the standard form the Pear undoubtedly succeeds the best and with the least care. When once well established in a favorable soil and situation, it requires but little attention. An occasional cultivation of the soil about the tree and a light pruning is all that is necessary to insure success.

SOIL—The soil most congenial to this fruit tree is a strong clay loam, but will succeed in any good soil, provided it is moderately rich and dry. A soil saturated with stagnant moisture for a large portion of the year is totally unfit for this purpose.



BARTLETT PEAR

PICKING AND RIPENING—Early and Autumn Pears should be picked ten days before fully ripe and allowed to ripen in the house. This greatly improves the flavor of nearly all kinds, while some are nearly worthless if allowed to ripen on the tree. Winter pears should be picked before severe frost and placed in a cool place till it is desired to ripen them, when if placed in drawers in a warm room, they will ripen in a few days.

PRICES OF PEARS

Budded on whole roots of imported French stocks, exceptionally well rooted:

	Each	Doz.	100
3 years old; 5 to 7 feet	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$95.00
2 years old; 4 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00	70.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.60	6.00	45.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	5.00	40.00

BARTLETT—One of the most popular pears, buttery and melting, with rich, musky flavor. A good, erect grower. Bears young and abundantly. Always sells for the top price. A delicious eating pear, and makes the finest of canned fruit. July.

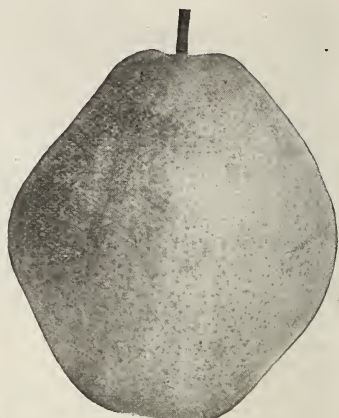
COMET OR LAWSON—Originated in East Texas, and is attracting a good deal of attention and promises to be a profitable sort for the early market. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive; fruit above medium size, of most beautiful crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp and pleasant. July.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; is hardy everywhere. A very popular market variety. August.

FRENCH PEAR—The tallest growing pear tree known, reaching the height of 100 to 150 feet. A great bearer and hardy. Fruit yellow, medium, perfect in shape, very rich, highly perfumed; most valuable pear for canning yet introduced; retains its rich flavor after cooking; not a good commercial pear. July.

GARBER—One of the Japan hybrids; earlier than Kieffer; very hardy, immensely productive; bears young, good for canning and preserving. Good fertilizer for Kieffer. August.

GOLDEN JUNE—Original tree is 65 years old, thrifty and healthy and not a sign of blight, and never had a touch of it. Bears annual crops, and gone by July 1. Begins to ripen about June 10. Has very small core, and often but one or two seeds. Often young trees of varieties like Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, etc., die with blight in nursery. This variety stands and grows and is not in the least affected by the blight, even though only 3½ feet from the diseased one, and does not rot at the core (a failing in most all early pears.)



KIEFFER

KIEFFER—Well known everywhere. Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Very productive; not of the best quality. September and October.

KOONCE—Of medium size, yellow, with carmine cheek; sweet and highly flavored; handsome and highly recommended. June.

LINCOLN CORELESS—A remarkable late winter pear from Tennessee; keeps well until middle of March; very large, handsome appearance; good quality, and with but few if any seeds. This pear is distinguished for its very small amount of core and seed, some specimens being almost entirely without either. Color golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive. September.

SECKEL—Small; rich yellowish brown; sometimes called the Sugar Pear. One of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. August.

WILDER—One of the earliest. A good keeper and shipper. Tree very vigorous, bears young and abundantly. Extremely hardy; resists blight, and has frequently borne heavy crops when fruit of other trees were destroyed by frost. Fruit very beautiful bell-shaped. Surface smooth, pale yellow ground, with dense shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor sub-acid. June.

WINTER NELLIS—This is indeed an exquisite pear. Downing says: "It holds nearly the same rank among winter pears that the Seckel does among the autumnal varieties." And he knows whereof he speaks. We have had this variety in fruit for several years and it stands high in our favor. Medium size or usually below medium. Yellowish green at maturity, dotted with gray russet, and with russet patches and streaks. Flesh yellowish white, fine, juicy, buttery and melting. November.

We have in stock these additional varieties: ALamo, Belle, Dixie, Early Harvest, Japan Golden Russet, Le Conte, Magnolia, Shelton, Sand Pear and Vermont Beauty.

Dwarf Pears

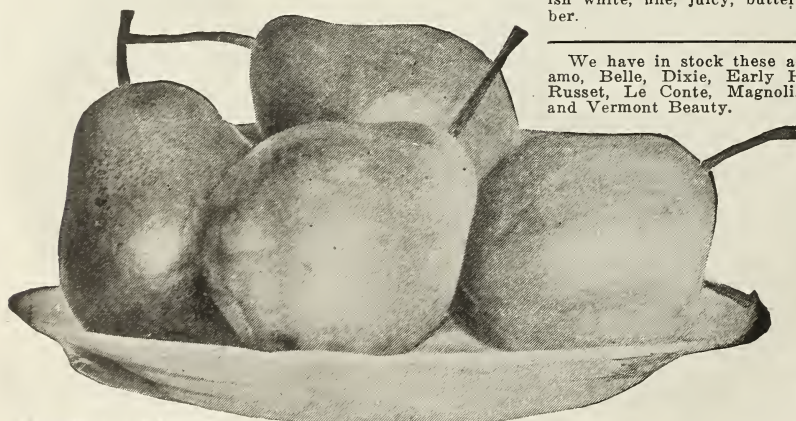
We offer only the following dwarfs, as other varieties do not do well when budded on the quince stock:

BEURRE D'AN-JOU,

KIEFFER HYBRID,

SECKEL.

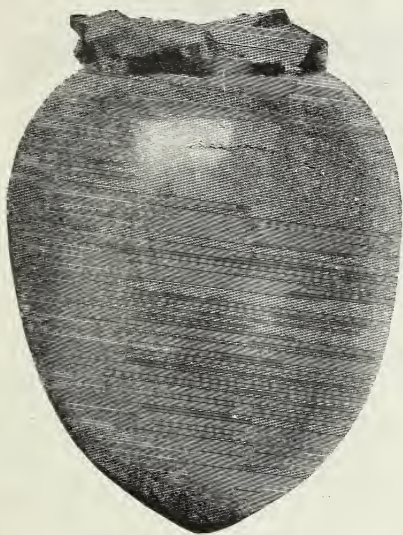
PRICE—3 to 4 feet. \$1.25 each; \$12 50 per dozen.



FLEMISH BEAUTY

PERSIMMONS

Persimmon production is not in proportion to the demand. There is a vast undeveloped field for the grower who produces persimmons for his own enjoyment and disposes of his surplus in the home markets, and only in the last few years have orchardists realized the wonderful profits that come from a commercial persimmon orchard of good varieties. The persimmon will thrive on most any kind of land and will bear profitable crops on a shallow soil, and is immune from disease and insects.



TSURU PERSIMMON

PRICE OF PERSIMMONS

	Each	Doz.	100
Specimen trees, bearing age . . .	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$
3 - 4 yrs. old, select, extra large	3.00	30.00	
3 and 4 years old, large	2.50	25.00	
3 years old	2.00	20.00	
2 years old, 7 to 8 feet	1.50	15.00	
5 to 7 feet, selected	1.25	12.50	
5 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00	90.00
4 to 6 feet, selected . . . . .	.75	8.00	65.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.70	7.00	55.00

JAPANESE VARIETIES

HACHKEYA—Large, dark red, yellow meat, oblong, pointed; abundant bearer.

TRIUMPH—Bright yellow, medium size, shape of tomato; best quality; one of the most productive.

TANE NASHI—Very large, oblong; light yellow, changing to orange red; yellow meat; a good market variety.

TSURU—Egg-shaped, color red, flesh yellowish, a vigorous grower and very productive.

YEDDO ICHI—Dark red, very large, dark brown flesh; one of the best eating persimmons.

YEMON—(Seedless)—Very large, flat, lemon yellow.

ZENGI—Tomato shaped, color bright yellow, dark meat; another good, edible persimmon, and very productive.

NATIVE OR AMERICAN PERSIMMONS

Fruit somewhat similar to the plum, yellow when ripe, sweet and good after exposure to frost.

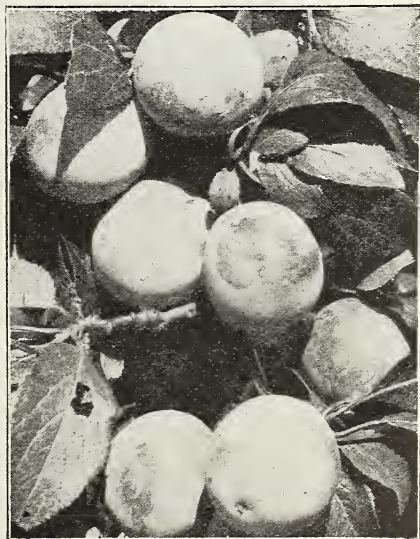
Pomegranates Fruiting

The name of the variety we have is unknown to us. The tree or shrub has been here over 50 years and is still healthy and productive. Fruit is very large, straw color, overspread with red where exposed to the sun; very sweet and refreshing; flowers large, cherry red, very ornamental. 5 to 6 feet high, \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 feet high, \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

PLUMS

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on strong clay soil, where it grows more thriftily and suffers the least from curculio and Black Knot. However, there are some classes that do very well on light soil; as in the case of other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation. With only reasonably good care and culture the trees can be kept in healthy condition and bear fine crops of fruit. Annual spraying with Bordeaux Mixture prevents leaf blight and fungus, and it is also a protection against Black Knot. Should the latter appear, clean and prompt cutting away and burning of the diseased wood holds it well in check. The curculio is destroyed by jarring the tree in early morning when the insects are dormant. A sheet is spread under the tree to catch the insects and stung fruit, all of which is destroyed. The work must be done daily, if the insects are numerous, for two weeks or more after the bloom falls from the tree. This sounds arduous, but it does not take much time. The cost of protecting large orchards from the attack of these enemies will not exceed 10 cents per tree for the entire season.

We have divided our list of Plums into three general classes—European, Japan and Native.



BURBANK PLUM

PRICES OF PLUMS AND PRUNES

Budded on hardy French Plum stock. Strong, vigorous.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 years old, 5 to 7 feet . . .	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$
2 and 3 yrs. old, 4 to 6 ft. .	1.00	10.00	80.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00	60.00
2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	45.00

The European Plums are mostly of English and French origin, and are noted for their high quality. They require good cultivation and the most intelligent care of any fruit, but they richly repay the diligent orchardist.

BRADSHAW—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. A valuable market variety. June.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—A new variety of much promise. Size large; greenish yellow color; flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored. Tree very hardy and productive. July.

COES GOLDEN DROP—Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. A valuable late variety. September.

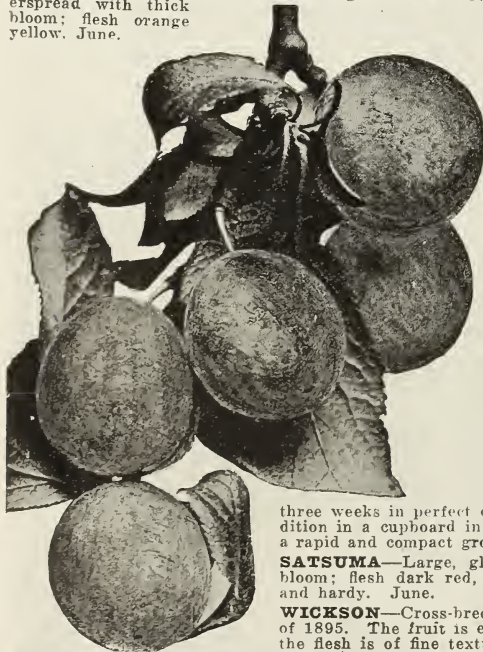
EMPIRE—Pronounced by plum growers to be a most valuable market sort. Fruit is very large and oval. Color reddish purple, covered with bloom. Tree iron-clad in hardiness, strong grower, enormous bearer. July.

We have in stock these additional varieties: Fellenberg (French or Italian Prune), German Prune, Green Gage, Bavay's (Reine Claude de Bavay), Lombard, Shropshire Damsen, Tennant Prune, Yellow Gage (Prince's Yellow Gage).

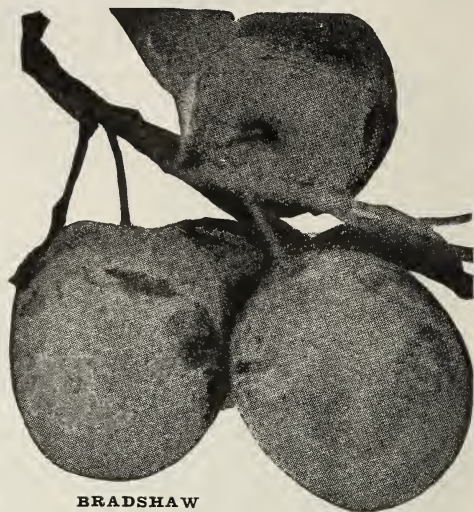
JAPAN VARIETIES

The Japan varieties are no longer experimental, as their success has given new life to the Plum culture. Large orchards are being planted, and are bringing good returns to their owners. This class of Plums succeed anywhere that the peach will, on almost all sorts of soil, seldom affected by Black Knot, extremely hardy, bearing full crops in from one to three years after planting. When properly thinned, the fruit is marvelous in size and beauty, flesh firm enough to resist the Curculio, ships well and keeps for several weeks. We have varieties in this class from the earliest to the latest. They cover a season of about five months. We offer a select list of the best sorts.

ABUNDANCE (BOTAN)—Large to very large, oblong, amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with thick bloom; flesh orange yellow. June.



ABUNDANCE



BRADSHAW

BARTLETT—Of medium size, dark red; flesh yellow, juicy, suggesting the Bartlett pear in flavor and fragrance. The tree is of strong, upright growth, spreading but little and usually fruiting the second season. June.

BURBANK—The Burbank Plum is proving a remarkable success the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. Abundant yearly bearer, fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish, with thin lilac bloom; flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy, with rich sugary flavor; stone small and free. Bears second year after planting. July.

CLIMAX—One of Burbank's latest and best achievements. The Wickson is called the Queen and the Climax the King of Plums. Fruit is heart-shaped, highly colored, fragrant and very delicious; tree early and prolific bearer, and a vigorous grower. July.

HALE—The Hale Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. This is because it is practically curculio-proof, and is perfectly hardy. It seems to succeed on any soil, sand, clay or loam. It can be picked green and will ripen and color up perfectly and will not lose flavor; will keep fully two weeks in perfect condition after ripening. Very handsome, with a bright orange color, thinly overlaid with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, very pleasant peach flavor. Valuable as a late variety; ripening when most others are gone. September.

OCTOBER PURPLE—Large, round fruit, dark reddish purple, yellow flesh, and most superb quality. Its large, even size, beautiful color and superb quality makes it very desirable for the garden or market. Ripens middle of October.

PRUNUS SIMONI (APRICOT PLUM)—A native of China, said to be valuable, but not very hardy in the Northern States; fruit brick-red in color; flesh yellow, of a peculiar flavor; ripens in June.

RED JUNE—Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lob-sided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon yellow or whitish. June.

SULTAN—A large, round and very handsome plum that attracts attention anywhere by its size and beauty. Skin and flesh are a deep wine-red, the latter high-flavored like the Satsuma, and just acid enough to be excellent for cooking and preserving. It has been fruited about ten years in this section and is perfectly hardy. It thrives well in clay, sand or loam; will keep fully three weeks in perfect condition after ripening. We have kept them in perfect condition in a cupboard in our office for thirty days during very warm weather. Tree a rapid and compact grower and yields heavy crops. July.

SATSUMA—Large, globular, with sharp points; dark, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh dark red, firm, juicy and of good quality; pit small. Strong grower and hardy. June.

WICKSON—Cross-bred plum by Luther Burbank, which he sent out in the spring of 1895. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree. The stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture. Firm, sugary and delicious. August.

We have in stock these additional varieties: America, Gold, Gonzales, Kelser, Maynard and Shiro.

IMPROVED NATIVE VARIETIES

Native Plums are hardy, produce large crops, mostly of early and medium-sized, highly-colored fruit; they seem to thrive in the most unfavorable locations of soil and climate. When planting this type, several varieties should be planted in the same orchard, so the blossoms will fertilize properly.

EXCELSIOR—Like all native plums, it is abundantly productive; deep, rich red, fair quality. June.

FOREST GARDEN—Fruit large, orange, covered with purple bloom; skin thin; flesh orange color, good; productive and vigorous; clingstone. July.

HAWKEYE—Large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm, carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty, annual bearer. August.

WEAVER—A wild plum of fine size, good flavor; very hardy and productive and of much value in localities where choice, cultivated plums do not succeed. June and July.

WILD GOOSE—An improved variety of the Wild or Chickasaw Plum. Fruit of medium size, bright red, very handsome, productive, and valued for cooking and market, as it ripens early; is valuable in localities where the choice plums do not thrive. June.

QUINCES

The Quince is a most estimable fruit for preserves, and especially fine for jellies. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. Quinces command a high price in the market. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, bears regular crops, and comes in bearing early. Will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

PRICE OF QUINCE—Selected stock, well rooted, grown on French Angers Quince stocks: 4 to 6 ft., each \$1.25; per doz., \$12.50; 3 to 4 ft., each \$1; per doz., \$10.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; very productive and most desirable variety. August.

BOURGEOIS—A new variety of the best quality, tender and good, keeping till past mid-winter. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin, with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy. The strongest grower of the quinces, making a tree as large and thrifty as plums and pears, and yielding an immense crop. The most successful quince for East Texas. June.

CHAMPION—Large to very large, oblong, skin russeted about the stem, and of a bright yellow color; flesh tender and of good quality. July.

REEA'S SEEDLING—Very large, rich yellow. A seedling of the Orange Quince; strong grower and productive; excellent quality, early bearer. September.



CHAMPION QUINCE

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep. Set 4 feet apart each way, and the

stalks will be fit for use the first season after planting



MYATT'S LINNAEUS

CHAMPAIGN—The best of all; large and of the finest flavor.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Early, very tender, and has a mild sub-acid flavor, not "stringy" or tough. Plant is large, and for pies or other culinary purposes it is the housewife's favorite.

Price of No. 1 Rhubarb
Roots—25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

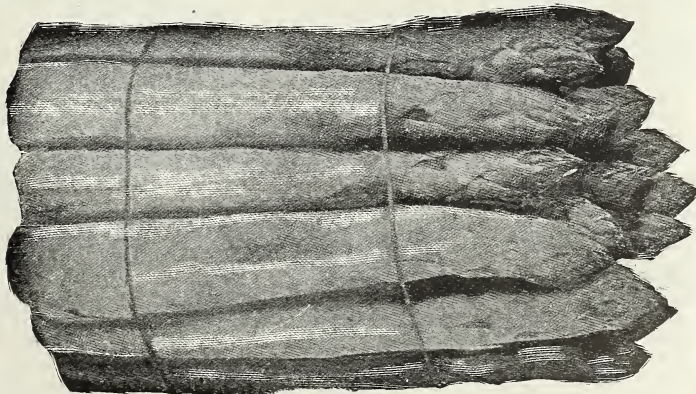
Asparagus

To make a good asparagus bed, the plants may be set in either fall or early spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of manure. The crown of the tops of the plants should be covered about two inches.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—One of the earliest varieties, very productive and grows to the largest size.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Really colossal; deep green shoots, from one to two inches in diameter; are sent up thickly from the crown

PRICE of Heavy Asparagus
Roots—15c each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$7 per 100.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

There should be in every collection a few plants of this delicious, healthful fruit, as it requires but little care and expense, and is an excellent table fruit. The plants should be set from four to six feet apart in a moderately rich soil. Mulching, staking and an occasional pinching-in during the growing season will be accompanied with good effect in productiveness and size of fruit. The plants which we offer are either grown from tips or cuttings. We have no Sucker Plants to offer at any price.

PRICES OF BLACKBERRIES

Except where otherwise noted

	Each	Doz.	100	1000
Extra heavy 3-yr. old plants	25c	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$ 60.00
Heavy field grown 2-yr. plants ..	15c	1.50	8.00	30.00
No. 1 field grown 1-yr. plants ..	10c	1.00	6.00	20.00

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the best old varieties. Vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large crops with fine quality, bringing highest market price. Will bear in far North, Central or South.

DALLAS—Very prolific; medium size, black, native berry.

EARLY HARVEST—One of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; habits of growth, dwarf-like; fruit medium size and good quality. Adapted only for Southern climates unless protected in winter.

ELDORADO—Vigorous and hardy; stands the severe winters of the Northwest without injury. Jet black; bears in clusters and ripens together. Sweet and juicy. Free from hard core.

ERIE—Very large, jet black and early; perfectly hardy; a strong grower and a great bearer, producing large, sweet berries; very early.

EVER-BEARING TREE BLACKBERRY—For a blackberry it is the largest, finest flavored, most prolific, fruiting for two months and requiring no stakes. It grows five feet high, branching freely into a fine tree form, straight and erect. The berries are enormous size,



ELDORADO

borne in large clusters, which commence to ripen early in July and continue into September. They are exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, melting in the mouth, without a particle of hard core. Its delicate flavor, great productiveness, enormous size, long season of bearing makes it the most valuable of all berries for family use. Extra heavy plants, \$1 each; 6 for \$5; \$9 per dozen. (See colored insert for illustration.)

HAUPT BERRY—Originated on Colonel Haupt's place, in Hays County. Supposed to be a cross between dewberry and blackberry; berries large and very prolific, and do well here.

HIMALAYA BERRY—Very successful as a Southern berry, and many claim Himalaya to be very productive in the more Northern States; fruit black, few seeds, and of first quality; prune back each winter; for best results, these berries should have a trellis or fence to trail over.

HOPKINS—Upright grower, very productive. Fruit is of the largest size, glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet.

ICEBERG—Pure white, one of Luther Burbank's greatest creations. It bears loads of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the ripe berries. Clusters larger than those of Lawton; berries at least as large, earlier, sweeter and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. No garden complete without this grand White Blackberry. It is a most deliciously sweet and prolific sort, and succeeds finely everywhere, 50c each, 6 for \$2.50; \$4 per dozen.

LOGANBERRY—Said to be a cross between the red raspberry and blackberry, resembling the blackberry in shape and raspberry in color. Plants strong, vigorous and very prolific; one of the best Southern varieties.

MAMMOTH CLIMBING BLACKBERRY—This grows entirely unlike any other blackberry in cultivation. It is a rapid grower, trailing on the ground or upon trellises like grapevines, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season. Canes are large and strong; foliage large, healthy, thick and of a deep green color. Almost evergreen. Enormously productive and exceedingly early. Ripening three weeks before other varieties. Fruit enormous in size, specimens often reaching 3 inches in length. Seeds small and soft. Core small, very soft and palatable. In size and extra fine flavor surpassing all other varieties of blackberry. One of the finest Fruit Novelties of recent years. It is unlike a Dewberry or any other so-called running blackberry ever introduced. First-class plants. 50c each, 6 for \$2.50, 12 for \$4.50.

MCDONALD—Medium size; combines firmness and quality; plant other berries near to pollenize; early and valuable; resists drought.

MERSEREAU—Very hardy; berries brilliant, sparkling black throughout, remaining black after gathered; exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious. Good shipper and keeper. Early to mid-summer.

ROBINSON—Large, beautiful dark color, of sweet, excellent flavor; very productive.

ROGERS—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry; perfectly hardy.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; one of the hardiest sorts and most profitable for market.

STONE'S EARLY—Vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short-jointed and ripens early; fruit turns dark red and is very hardy; fruit medium size, is black glossy when ripe, and has a delicious flavor.



MERSEREAU

SUGARPLUM BLACKBERRY—A prolific fruiter, with large, handsome berries that are sweeter and delicious beyond expression, having no core. Begins ripening in June and continues in full bearing two months. Iron clad in hardness. A superb novelty and one we can highly recommend, 40c each; \$2 for 6; \$3.50 per dozen.

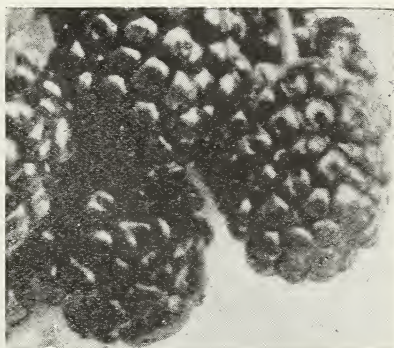
VARIETIES OF DEWBERRIES

AUSTIN IMPROVED—This is perhaps the largest dewberry in existence. Much larger than our largest wild dewberry, and blooms late; must be fully ripe before it is at its best. Ripens several weeks later than our native berry.

LUCRETIA—The very best; berries are far larger and incomparably better than any other early dewberry; of unequalled excellence. The Lucretia Dewberry has received the highest praise from the best horticulturists in the country. Its trailing habit renders it less liable to winter kill; the bush is very hardy and a great bearer; fruit large, black and glossy, without hard core, and very delicious.

WHITE DEWBERRY—A native berry, very large, cream or white; sweet, pleasant flavor; very productive; matures in April and May.

We are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific for our black berries, and guarantee every plant sent out to be as represented.



LUCRETIA

CURRANTS

The Currant, although a small fruit, is very easily raised (not considered profitable in some sections); is so hardy and abundantly productive under almost any care, and can be easily applied to so many uses that no family should be without a few varieties, ripening in succession; the old wood should be cut out and the plants kept well manured. The U. S. Government does not permit the sale or distribution of black fruited varieties.

Prices: Standard and Leading Varieties

	Each	Doz.	100
Extra heavy plants, 3 and 4 yrs. old	75c	\$8.00	\$
Heavy plants, 2 years old	50c	5.00	40.00
2 yrs., field grown, medium grade	25c	2.25	14.00



WHITE GRAPE

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Red; the leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made as quick a jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of the supply.

WHITE DUTCH—Old, well-known sort; a great bearer and of excellent quality, deserving general cultivation; one of the sweetest currants.

WHITE GRAPE CURRANT—A very large variety; plant quite distinct from the other white varieties. A great bearer; should be in every collection.

VERSAILLES—Large, red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best of the large sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is of importance, being very highly valued in its green state for pies, tarts, puddings, etc., coming into use earlier than other. When ripe it is very agreeable as a dessert fruit, maturing at an acceptable time, following the season of cherries. The gooseberry requires a deep soil, well manured, and if inclined to be dry should be mulched to retain the moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly trimmed and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

CHAUTAUQUA—Size very large, fruit a beautiful light yellow color, quality good. An American seedling, said to be the most productive East Texas variety.

DOWNING—Fruit larger than Houghton, roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

HOUGHTON—A vigorous American sort, very productive, free from mildew; fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color, tender, sweet and of a delicate flavor. Standard variety

INDUSTREY—A new, promising English variety, very large, handsome dark red, with a rich, pleasant flavor, free from mildew, robust grower and extremely prolific.

JOSELYN (RED JACKET)—A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. Said to be absolutely free from mildew in leaf and fruit. Capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation wherever Gooseberries can be grown.

PEARL—Similar to Downing, but with fruit a little larger; it is also even more robust and fruitful in habit.

PRICES OF GOOSEBERRIES—SAME AS CURRANTS



DOWNING

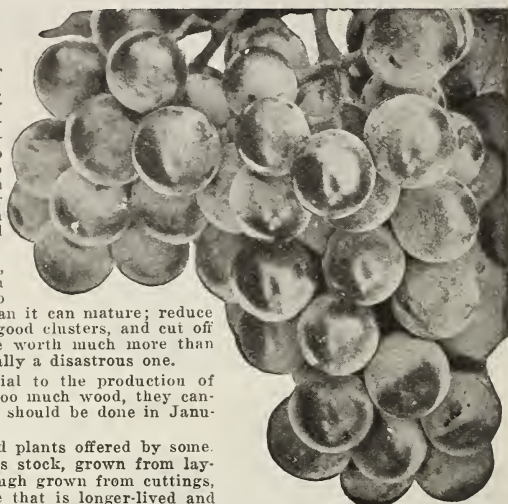
GRAPES

Wherever you go, North, East, South or West, whether on hill or in valley, on poor soil or rich, you will find the Grape generously giving of its bounty and loyal to its master, whether he gives it care or neglect. If you plant but one fruit, plant the Grape. Nothing is better for the money, nothing quite so sure to grow, nothing quite so sure to bear, nothing quite so sure to please every mouth. Plant it wherever you can find a spot six inches square. It has its likes, but never insists on them. With its roots in any nook, you can lead it away in any direction to provide a grateful shade for a restful seat.

CROPS—Crop moderately if you would have fine, well ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature; reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off all the small, inferior bunches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in January, while the vines are entirely dormant.

Do not compare our stock with so-called cheap priced plants offered by some. Every plant we send out is guaranteed to be first class stock, grown from layers. While not as profitable for the nurseryman as though grown from cuttings, it insures a much better vine for the planter, and one that is longer-lived and more vigorous; consequently it costs us more to raise our grapes than it does those who raise from cuttings.



DELAWARE (RED)

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES OF GRAPE VINES

Selected Specimen Vines	Each	Dozen	100
3 years old, heavy	\$1.50	\$15.00	\$
2 years old, strong vines .....	.75	8.00	
1 year old, strong vines .....	.50	5.00	35.00
.....	.30	2.50	17.50

Black Varieties

BLACK SPANISH—Medium black berry, heavy bunch.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; productive; its keeping and shipping qualities are equalled by no other early grape. Bunch and berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom, sweet and juicy; seeds few and small, parts readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality. June.

CHAMPION—Bunches medium to large, compact; berries large, black and adhere to the stem; skin thick and firm; flesh sweet, juicy, somewhat pulpy; vigorous, hardy and productive.

CONCORD—The best known and the most popular of all grapes. Best for table, wine and market; succeeds over a great extent of country; ripens in July.

EATON—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive. Leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

HARTFORD—Bunches of medium size; berries large, globular; color almost black, of fair quality; ripens week before Concord.

HERBEMONT—Very vigorous; clusters large; berries medium; vine long-lived. September.

IVES' SEEDLING—Hardy, productive, with tough, acid center. Valuable

McPIKE—A new black grape, said to be a seedling of the Worden and to produce berries of great size.

We can supply the following varieties in 2 and 1 year old only: Champion (Talman), Moore's Early and Worden.

Red Varieties

AGAWAM (ROGERS No. 15)—A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross. Bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered; berries large, with a thick skin; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous. June.

BRIGHTON—A valuable variety, possessing much of the excellent flavor of the famous Hamburgs, and also the hardness of our best native sorts. The berry is large, resembling Catawba; ripens with the earlier varieties.

BRILLIANT—A remarkably handsome sort, about the size of Concord. Skin thin, translucent, brilliant in color; excellent quality, healthy foliage, productive. Strong grower.

CATAWBA—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, with a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened.

DELAWARE—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. The bunches are small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY

IONA—Bunches large, compact, and double shouldered; berries large, round and almost transparent; skin thin; flesh tender, with a very rich, sprightly flavor.

JEFFERSON—Vine very vigorous, extremely hardy; bunch very large, often double shouldered; very compact; berries large, roundish oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; combines the sugary richness of the Brighton, the tender, meaty flesh of the Iona, with just enough vinous flavor to make the fruit deliciously sprightly; a splendid keeper.

SALAM—Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; good keeper.

VERGENNES—Clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious. Its keeping qualities are superior.

WYOMING—Vines very hardy, healthy and robust; size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy and sweet.

We have a fair stock of the following varieties in 3 and 1 year old only: **Moye**, **Lindley (Rogers No. 9)**, **Woodruff Red**.

White Varieties

COLERAIN—A new white grape that has proven valuable in the South; color a light green, with a delicate whitish bloom; berry medium size; skin thin and tender; flesh juicy and very sweet; usually contains but one seed; vine strong grower, hardy and very productive; berries adhere well to the vine until late. June.

ELVICAND—A hybrid of Elvira, a white grape crossed with the Texas Mustang. Vine is a thrifty grower, late in leaning out and flowering, hence it is not likely to be injured by late frost; very productive, of medium compact clusters; berry a reddish white; ripens later than Herbemont and holds on till late. September.

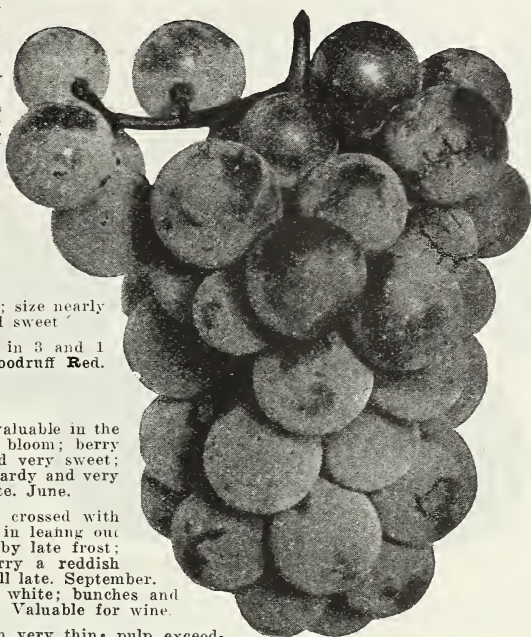
ELVIRA—Very vigorous, hardy, productive; skin white; bunches and berries medium size; ripens about with Catawba. Valuable for wine.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Color greenish white, skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds, which separate from pulp with slightest pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Campbell's Early.

MARTHA—A light colored seedling of the Concord; the bunches are rather loose shouldered; flesh is juicy, with a sweet, delicate flavor.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Originated by Jacob Moore, the producer of the Brighton, and seems destined to become very popular; equal in size to Concord; color greenish white with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy, nearly transparent and very good; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before Concord. Free from mildew; a prolific bearer.

NIAGARA—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor; fruit keeps well if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts. Late in June.



JEFFERSON

Muscadine Class Scuppernong Family

MEISH (NEW)—Medium size, purple, delicate rich flavor of the very highest quality. July.

JAMES—Large purplish black, very sweet; vine is hardy, healthy and productive. August.

SCUPPERNONG—Large, whitish yellow, good quality; bunches small, very productive and is considered one of the best wine grapes.

THOMAS—Muscadine type; color reddish purple; excellent flavor; tender and sweet; ripens in June.

RASPBERRIES

This refreshing and excellent fruit should have a place in every garden. In order to keep a bed in good condition, the old and dead wood should be cut out as soon as the crop is gathered. The ground should be well spaded and a top dressing of manure put on.

PRICES OF RASPBERRIES

Except where otherwise noted

	Each	Dozen	100
Extra heavy plants, 3 years old	35c	\$3.00	\$
Heavy field grown, 2 years old	25c	2.50	16.00
No. 1 field grown, 1 year old	20c	2.00	10.00

VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES

KANSAS—Black; strong grower, as large or larger than Gregg. A splendid yielder and hardy.

CUTHBERT (QUEEN OF THE MARKET)—Red; fruit medium to large; rich crimson, very handsome, quite firm, juicy sweet, very good; hardy and productive.

HAYMAKER—A valuable new sort; color red; hardy and productive.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—Black; canes of strong growth and very prolific; berries large and of fine quality.

GREGG—Black, of good size; fine quality; very productive; an old reliable market sort; fairly hardy; well known everywhere.



CUMBERLAND

**ST. REGIS**

is practically sure to bear fruit the first season; plants will invariably bear within ninety days from planting. Heavy 2 or 3 years old plants, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

MILLER—Red. This new red berry is as large as the Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red; does not fade.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow; new variety of recent introduction; supposed to be a seedling of the Cuthbert, which it resembles in all respects except color, being of rich, bright, creamy yellow.

COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY—The greatest raspberry in existence. Original plant has borne over 28 quarts of fruit in a season. Plant a giant in growth, very hardy; fruit is large, dark red, rich, juicy and delicious flavor; excels all others for canning; fruit does not drop from bush. A splendid shipping variety. Has produced over 8,000 quarts to the acre. We have found this the most profitable variety as a commercial berry. Strong 2 or 3 years old plants, 50 cents each; 6 for \$2.50; \$4.00 per dozen.

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY—This new berry is a very valuable acquisition. With its superior size, it combines the equally valuable characteristics of great firmness, splendid quality and wonderful productiveness. The plants are entirely hardy, very vigorous and healthful, and seem entirely unaffected by either anthracnose or "yellow blight"; a mid-season variety. We have fruited this variety and have found it to be one of the best Black Cap Varieties. Heavy 2 and 3

year old plants, 50 cents each; 6 for \$2.50; \$4.00 per dozen.

ST. REGIS EVER-BEARING RASPBERRY—The hardest of all Raspberries; largest cropper of all. Our stock of this wonderful new production is absolutely pure and will give the best of satisfaction. We believe it will have the largest sale of any Red Raspberry ever

introduced. This wonderful variety has proven a success in East Texas, and will produce quantities of beautiful, bright red berries continually from June 1 till frost comes in the late fall. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor; flesh firm and meaty; canes stocky, of good growth, with abundance of dark green, leathery foliage. Remember it

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. A covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and soil in a good condition through the fruiting season. The blossoms of those marked "(Imp.)" are destitute of stamens and are termed "pistillate," and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. Those marked "(Per.)" are the perfect flowering sorts.

The following are the varieties most desirable for family use and market. Each and every variety enumerated has its special merits:

CRESCENT—(IMP.)—Large, conical; color a handsome bright scarlet; quality very good. Plants very strong and vigorous.

CRESCENT SEEDLING—(PER.)—Long been known as the extra early berry. It should always be grown in hedge row, where it is very productive. It makes runners very freely, and many have propagated in beds so thickly that light was excluded and thus lost its tendency to form fruit buds. Berries medium size.

EXCELSIOR—(PER.)—Another early sort of great promise from Arkansas. It is a good plant maker, medium in size and perfectly healthy.

GLEN MARY—(PER.)—A popular sort among market gardeners. Berries rich, dark, clear all through, high flavor, ripening mid-early to mid-season. A great market variety.

KLONDIKE—(PER.)—A good berry that will bring top prices, uniform in shape; rich blood-red in color, and having a flavor that is neither sweet nor sour; universal favorite of commercial sorts.

PRICE OF STANDARD VARIETIES—\$1 per 25; \$1.50 per 50; \$2.50 per 100; \$6 per 500; \$10 per 1,000.

**KLONDIKE**

LEADING AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES

BEDERWOOD—(IMP.)—Fruit large, conical, bright red and of excellent quality. All things considered, this is one of the very best early varieties. Plant a good, healthy grower.

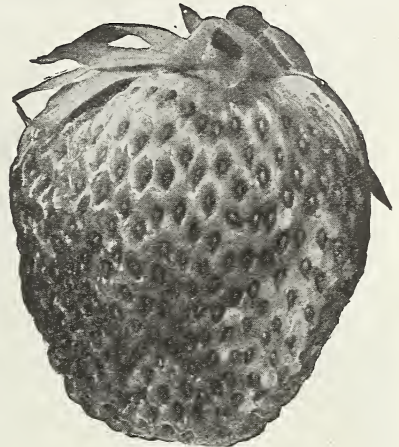
BUBACH—(IMP.)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues fully as long in bearing, and more prolific; leaves large, dark green and endure the hottest sun perfectly. The leading market variety. Succeeds best on heavy soil.

BRANDYWINE—(PER.)—Season medium to late. One of the grandest berries ever introduced. It is one of our favorites. It is one of the heaviest fruiterers and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center; stems short and stout and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollinizers for pistillates of the season.

CLYDE—(PER.)—This is perhaps the most popular new strawberry ever introduced, seeming to do equally well in all parts of the country. The Clyde ripens early, is as large as Klondike and much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy; foliage light green in color.

CUMBERLAND—(PER.)—Very large, round, of good quality; pale scarlet; soft. Excellent for home use. Early to late.

GANDY—(PER.)—Unsurpassed in growth and healthfulness of foliage; berries bright crimson color, uniform size and shape; large; ripens late and are very firm. Produces a crop of berries the first season set. Largest of all. A profitable market sort.



BUBACH

SAMPLE—(IMP.)—A new variety that has been tested and found satisfactory in every respect.

PRICES of leading and improved varieties of strawberries: \$1.25 per 25; \$2.00 per 50; \$3.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 500; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Ever-Bearing Strawberries

PRICES except where otherwise noted: \$2.00 for 25; \$3.00 for 50; \$5.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 500; \$25.00 per 1000.

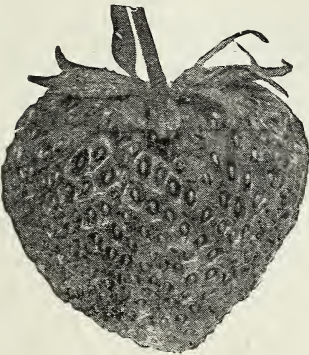
AMERICUS—(PER.)—This variety is, all things considered, the best variety for the average person to grow of all the Fall bearing kinds. It is a seedling of the Pan American. The plants are very healthy and will stand hot, dry weather and go through when common varieties succumb.

PROGRESSIVE—(PER.)—The berries are just about the size and color of the Dunlap and produce in great profusion. It is the "Ben Davis" among Fall bearing Strawberries.

SUPERB—(PER.)—This is the best and most profitable Fall bearing Strawberry grown. Superb berries are much larger than other varieties and of far better quality and better appearance. They will also outyield all other Fall bearers, or at least have done so with us.

LONE STAR PERPETUAL—(PER)

The only really Ever-bearing Strawberry in existence to our knowledge. Dark red, large, very smooth, extra firm and fine grained. High quality, uniform in shape. Brings fancy prices, much above ordinary berries, and if properly planted and given



BRANDYWINE

the proper care and attention, we guarantee this berry to produce fruit through June, July, August, September and October, and in the lower South this berry usually continues to fruit up until Christmas. If planted in either Fall or Spring, will produce full crops the following season. \$2.25 per 25; \$3.75 per 50; \$25.00 per 500; \$40.00 per 1000.



LONE STAR

REMEMBER—When buying Nursery Stock Cheapness is not based on what you pay—but **WHAT YOU GET.**



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Owing to the large increase of business in our park and landscape department, the cultivation of shade and ornamental trees, evergreens, roses, shrubbery, etc., has become an important specialty with us. The beauty of grounds that are planted with taste and given proper care appeals to most people, but many fail to discover that they can make their own home equally beautiful. They perhaps have tried growing a few shrubs or roses in a thick turf, and without giving attention to either cultivation or pruning have wondered at their lack of success, while good results could not be attained in any line under such circumstances.

Beautiful surroundings need not appeal to our taste for the beauty only, but from a commercial standpoint the beautifying of the home greatly adds to its value. Who in seeking for a home would pass a house surrounded by a lawn judiciously planted to shrubs and trees, which had been tenderly cared for for years, and choose one barren of tree, shrub or vine, some of which would take years to mature? The increased value of property which trees and shrubbery add has become so evident that far-sighted business men now plant trees and shrubs around vacant lots that are intended for market, and have found that lots thus treated do not go begging.

HOW TO PLANT

In planting due regard should be paid to the space available, and trees and shrubs should not be planted at random. Nothing is more handsome than a fine, well-cut lawn, with trees and shrubs planted along the drives leading to the house and other buildings. The background for a large lawn should be of the different varieties of larger trees, with groups of specimen trees in the foreground. Most shrubs are at their best planted in beds, either all of one variety or several varieties so arranged that the higher growing ones will form the center, with those of lower growing habits massed around them. These plants should be thoroughly cultivated and annually pruned. Vines should be planted near the house and allowed to clamber on it or may be trained with fine effect over arbors or stakes placed on the lawn.

WE WILL ASSIST IN MAKING SELECTIONS

There are many of our patrons who ask our advice in making selections and many mistakes have been averted by our advice, which has always been given from a most liberal and unbiased standpoint. Patrons may consult us with utmost confidence of getting the most reliable information obtainable.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

ASH—AMERICAN—(*Fraxinus*)—Our forest tree, tallest of the species, with straight, clean trunk, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks, streets or large grounds. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.

APPLE—SORBUS—(*Spectabilis*)—Chinese double flowering, double white, fragrant flowers in clusters. March. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 feet, \$2 each.

ARALIA—ANGELICA TREE—(*Japonica*)—A distinct and handsome Japanese species, 40 feet high, spreading growth. Foliage immense and finely divided, stems spiny, flowers in great white spikes in July, producing a most beautiful effect. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each.

4 to 6 feet, \$2 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.50 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$3.00 each.

BEECH—FAGUS—(*European Sylvatica*)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50; 4 to 6 feet, \$3 each.

BIRCH—BETULA, CUT-LEAVED, WEEPING—(*Pendula Laciniata*)—Extremely vigorous and hardy and beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery-white bark and delicate cut foliage presents a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. 8 to 10 feet, \$3.25.

CATALPA BUNGEI—(Chinese Catalpa)—A curious dwarf form that grows only 3 or 4 feet high and twice as broad, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves. The leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong growing, unique. It is very desirable when grafted on stems 5 to 12 feet high for border along drive, walk, or around a park where you do not desire tall trees. They are as ornamental as the carefully trained bay trees of France. We can supply specimens for lawn, worked on stems from 1 to 12 feet high. Give height desired when ordering. Sizes ranging from 8 to 12 feet, \$5 each; 4 to 7 feet, \$3.50 each; under 4 feet, \$1.00 each. All stock caliper headed and first class.

CATALPA—(Speciosa)—A western species, growing to a large size, and with faintly mottled flowers, in large, showy clusters, followed by curious long beans that give the tree a most picturesque aspect in winter. The bark is rough and thick, thus differing from the common Catalpa; very hardy and adapted to many soils; an excellent tree for street or park. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$2 each.

CHERRY—CERASUS, DOUBLE FLOWERING—(Flore alb plena)—A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in March. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view 4 to 6 feet, \$2 each.

CHINA—TEXAS UMBRELLA—(Melia Umbraculifomis)—A distinct species from the common tree China, of quick growth and dense round top. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.

COTTONWOOD—A very rapid grower, species of the Populus; grows best on low, rich land. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each.

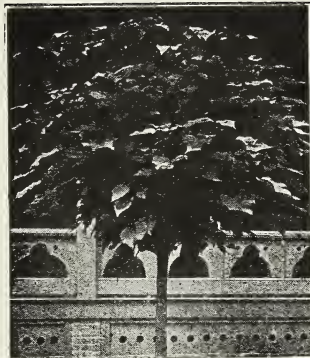
CRAB—BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING—(Pyrus)—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. Blooms when quite young. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each; 5 to 6 feet, \$3 each.

DOGWOOD—CORNUS (Flore Rubra)—Red flowering. A valuable variety. Producing beautiful carmine flowers, of great value. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

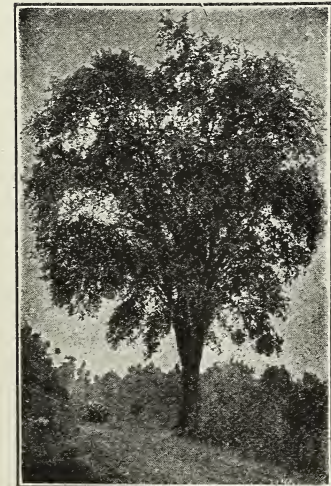
DOGWOOD—CORNUS—(Florida)—White flowering; a fine American tree, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. Foliage of a grayish green color; very glossy and handsome, turning in the autumn to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most beautiful objects at that season. The flowers appear before the leaves in the spring and are about 3 in. in diameter; white and very showy. It is one of the most valuable ornamental trees. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$.00 each.

ELM (American Ulmus)—A magnificent stately tree, easily distinguished by its wide, weeping top and pendulous branchlets. One of the most noble and graceful trees where a tall, spreading tree is desired. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

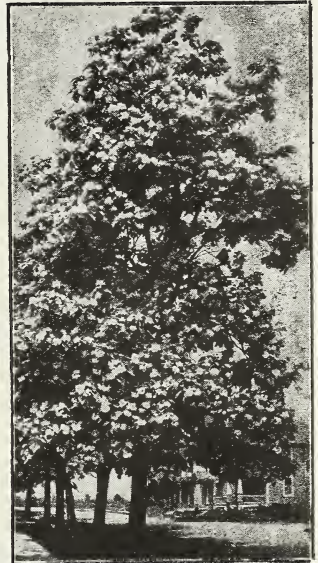
ELM (English Ulmus-Campestris)—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regular cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50.



CATALPA BUNGEI



AMERICAN ELM



CATALPA SPECIOSA

ELM (Ulmus-Huntingdoni-Huntingdon)—One of the most desirable elms for any purpose; of very erect habit and a rapid, vigorous grower. Bark clean and smooth. When fully grown. 40 to 50 feet high. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

HACKBERRY (Celtis) — (Nettle Tree—Occidentalis)—A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. Its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in all soils. 6 to 8 ft., \$2; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$3.

LOCUST, BLACK (Robinia Pseud-acacia)—A well known and popular shade and street tree; very good for tall-growing, heavy wind breaks. Rapid growth, a good timber tree; bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in May. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

MAPLE, NORWAY (Platanoides, Acer)—The most popular species of the Maple group either for lawn or street planting. It forms a perfect rounded head, with large, deep green foliage; is very hardy, easily transplanted, very compact in form, grows rapidly, and is exceptionally free from injurious insects. In nursery row, is inclined to grow a little rough and a little crooked, but straightens into a fine tree when fully grown. A native of Europe. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50.

MAPLE, SILVER-LEAVED OR WHITE (Acer, Dasycarpum)—A North American species of rapid growth, large size and irregular, rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is required, one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.25.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAVED, SILVER (Acer, Wieri laciniatum)—One of the most rapid and graceful growing of weeping trees, forming beautiful specimens in a short time. Foliage deeply cut and borne on long, recurving, pendulous branches; can be pruned severely. Perfectly hardy. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.00.

MAPLE, SUGAR OR ROCK (Acer, Saccharinum)—A well known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; stately growth, fine form and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Especially valuable for avenue planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$2; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50.

PURPLE LEAVED PLUM (Pissardi)—A distinct and handsome little tree, rarely over 20 feet high, covered with a mass of small white, single flowers in spring, later with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand and is unique and beautiful, ornamental to the lawn at all times of the year. 4 to 6 ft., \$2; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

PLUM, DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Triloba fl. pl.*)—A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms; its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright. 4 to 6 ft., \$2.

POPLAR, BOLLES (*Populus*)—A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombarda Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. A splendid tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

POPLAR, CAROLINA, POPULUS—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, pale to deep green. Valuable for street planting, also for screens. Very rapid grower. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

POPLAR LOMBARDA OR ITALIAN POPLAR (*Populus*)—Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar*)—One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; form round-headed or tapering; leaves resemble somewhat those of the maple, but are star-shaped and a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly striking and handsome in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.

SYCAMORE, ORIENTAL OR PLANE TREE (*Orientalis*)—As an ornamental tree for large grounds or as a shade tree, it has no superior, a rapid grower, attains a large size, and is very graceful. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.



WEeping WILLOW

TULIP TREE OR TULIP POPLAR (*Liriodendron*)—A magnificent native tree with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolia, and, like them, a very good shade tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

WILLOW, SALIX, SILVER OR ROYAL (*Regalis*)—A large tree, is all seasons, but very showy in the winter months for its bright yellow bark, making it a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Grows to be a very large tree, 80 to 100 feet high, with a venerable appearance. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

WILLOW, SALIX, LAUREL LEAF (*Laurifolia*)—A fine ornamental tree, with large, shining leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

WILLOW, SALIX, SILVER OR ROYAL (*Regalis*)—A large tree, is sometimes 100 feet high, with short and thick trunk and yellowish brown branches. The foliage is ashy gray and silvery, giving a white appearance to the whole tree. 4 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

WILLOW, SALIX, ROSEMARY LEAVED (*Rosemarinifolia*)—A very distinct variety of upright growth; foliage delicate and feathery, of a silver white appearance; a small tree, especially desirable. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

WILLOW, SALIX, WEEPING (*Babylonica*)—A beautiful, graceful, well-known tree. Very fine for planting by streams and ponds. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

WILLOW, SALIX, THURLOW'S WEEPING (*Elegantissima*)—Is a graceful weeping tree, with leader of erect growth and drooping side branches; hardy. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.



CAROLINA POPLAR

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are beautiful all the year and form grand specimens in time. In the following list we confine ourselves strictly to perfectly hardy specimens and varieties, such as are most useful for general planting.

We do not give height of evergreens in our quotations for the reason that varieties and different species vary so much in habits and nature of growth, some species being fully grown at the height of 3 or 4 feet and less, others attaining a height of 100 feet or more. Extra fine specimen plants in some varieties such as we will supply will be from 10 to 15 feet of the tall growing kind, height depending entirely on habits of growth. However, we guarantee all stock shipped or delivered to be first-class according to size ordered. We divide the evergreens into three classes—those suitable for either tree or shrub designated thus (*); those suitable for ornamental shade trees only are marked (†); those suitable for shrubs and banking purposes, hedge, etc., have no special mark. The word bushy applies to plants to be used as shrubs. Where tree form is desired, in class suitable for tree or shrub, so state in your order.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

ABELIA (*Grandiflora*)—A choice small shrub of graceful habit, producing through the entire summer and fall months white tinted lilac heather-like flowers in such abundance as to completely cover the plant. Small, \$2.50 each.

ALGERITA (*Berberis*)—Beautiful evergreen shrub growing from 3 to 5 feet high. With its ash-green and bright red berries, makes a pleasing appearance in the

spring. The berries are acid, good tasting and make excellent jelly. Small, \$2 each.

BUXUS, BOX (*Sempervirens*, Tree Box)—A beautiful evergreen shrub of rather slow growth, with small, shining foliage. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens, indispensable in formal ones. It grows well in many climates and soils and endures much pruning. Quite popular as a tub plant for house and terrace decoration. 10 to 12 in., \$1; 12 to 14 in., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$1.75; 1 to 2 ft., \$2.25 each.



THE BEAUTY OF FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

BARBERRY (Japanese)—Glossy, green leaves, with yellow flowers. \$1.50 each.

BUKUS, BOX (Suffruticosa nana)—The pretty Dwarf Box so much used for edging. Slow growing, neat, dense; the best plant in cultivation for the purpose. 1 to 2 ft., \$1 each.

CAMELLIA, JAPONICA (Theafera)—A large shrub with glossy, elliptical, dark green leaves and large, showy, waxy flowers, suggesting the full-blown rose, but more formal in design, ranging in colors from pure white through pinks to dark red. For most satisfactory results it should be planted in a partially shaded situation. Flowers in winter and early spring, red, pink and variegated. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia Florida)—A well known evergreen flowering shrub, with thick evergreen, shining foliage and double waxy Camellia-like, very fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; specimen, big and bushy, \$4.00 each.

CAPE JASMINE, DWARF, EVER-BLOOMING—(Gardenia Laurustinus)—This grand novelty does not differ from the common Cape Jasmine or Gardenia except blossoms all the year round, and is of very dwarf form, a most compact and bushy plant, which is perfectly smothered in a profusion of snowy white, wax-like blossoms like perfect roses and glorious fragrance. A good plant will show flowers every day in the year, and is an easy thing to manage, growing well as a window plant. Very scarce and rare. Nice plants, \$2.50 each.

***CAMPHOR** (Cinnamomum)—A stout tree, with good size and with wide spreading branches, making a handsome, dense top. Thrives on even poor upland soils. This tree is also suitable for larger hedge work, forming a dense, impenetrable fence when properly grown and sheared. Sometimes freezes to the ground in this section. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

DAPHNE (Cneorum)—A dwarf evergreen shrub, producing fragrant, rosy-lilac flowers in April and May; foliage dark green and glossy; a plant which every one wants at sight. 1 to 3 ft., \$2 each.

EUONYMUS (Radicans Variegata)—A charming shrub of dwarf and training habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silver white, tinted with red in the winter. Unsurpassed for borders. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

EUONYMUS (Japonicus)—Perfectly hardy, with round, dark green, glossy leaves; stands shearing well, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25 each.

EUONYMUS (Pulchellus)—Dwarf variety, very compact grower, with small leaves, 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.25 each.

EUNOYMUS (Golden Variegated)—Leaves margined or blotched with bright gold, 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

***LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA** (Japonicum), Japanese Privet. Splendid small to medium size evergreen tree, foliage dark and somewhat resembling lilac. Tree of dense and symmetrical growth. White flowers of small size in loose panicles, followed with black berries in December. We consider this one of the best evergreen shade trees where a quick growth is desired; may be kept as a shrub if desired, and is very desirable as a

tall hedge, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENSE—(Variegated Nepaul Privet)—A splendid plant for hedge work or single specimens, succeeding on very dry, sandy soils after once established. It makes a handsome shrub of somewhat stiff habit, attaining a height of 15 feet, with thick, glossy leaves, variegated with yellow, and large, erect, many flowered dense panicles of bloom in spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE—(Amoor River Privet)—Japanese shrub, reaching not more than 15 feet, with upright branches, oval, small leaves, and erect, with many flowered panicles of small white flowers. A perfect evergreen and very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (Variegatum)—A handsome shrub of somewhat stiff habit, attaining 15 feet in height, with medium sized, thick, glossy leaves variegated with yellow, and erect, many-flowered, dense panicles of bloom, 3 inches long in summer. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Variegated Privet)—Has pointed leaves, dark, shiny green, flowers in May, followed with black berries. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

†LOQUAT, JAPAN MEDLAR OR JAPAN PLUM (Eryobotrya Japonica)—A very desirable evergreen, and a valuable fruit. Commonly known as the evergreen Japan Plum. Blossoms in the fall and ripens its fruit in February. White flowers in spikes. Fruit very large, oblong, light yellow; sub-acid; very popular where known. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

†LIVE OAK (Quercus Virginiana)—A slow growing popular evergreen tree in the South. Bushy and big. 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00 each.

MAHONIA, ASHBERRY (Aquifolia)—Holly-leaved. A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish-green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

†MAGNOLIA (Grandiflora)—Native. A tall, evergreen tree, up to 80 feet high, of pyramidal habit. The



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

leaves are rich, glossy green above, and brownish-pubescent beneath. The lemon-scented flowers are waxen-white and 6 inches across. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.25; 4 to 5 feet, \$3.50.

***MAGNOLIA FUSCATA** (Banana Shrub)—A pretty evergreen shrub or small tree, with small light green leaves; blooms fully two months, a profusion of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon, with a banana-like fragrance. An excellent shrub. 1 ft., \$1.50; 2 ft., \$2.50.

OLEANDER (Nerium)—One of the most effective and striking of shrubs adapted to lower South where it is hardy and thrifty, suited to hedge and mass planting or for single specimens. Not only are they beautiful for their flowers, which come in loose clusters in a wide range of colors during the early and late spring months in profusion, but the foliage also is very attractive, evergreen and distinctive. It is also valuable for tub culture in the North. We can supply the Red, Pink, Yellow, Pure White and Double Purplish-crimson. Small, \$1.00; large, \$2.00.

PITTOSPORUM (Tobira)—Hardy woody shrub, especially valuable as a hedge subject, dark, glossy green, and the creamy flowers, fragrant but of small size, come in March. Especially valuable for seashore planting, withstanding the strong salt winds exceedingly well. Medium, \$2.00; large, according to size, \$3 to \$10.00.



YUCCA OR ADAM'S NEEDLE

CEDAR DEODARA (Cedrus Deodara)—The Deodar or Great Cedar of the Himalayas. Foliage somewhat like a pine, blue-green. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

***CEDAR, RED**—A well known American tree with deep green foliage; stands shearing well and may be kept trimmed down to beautiful shrub. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

CYPRESS, ITALIAN (C. sempervirens)—A tall, slender, tapering conifer; branches lying close to the stem. Grows to 75 feet high. 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$9.00.

FIR, ABIE (Balsamea Am, Silver)—A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young, reaching 50 to 80 feet in old age; leaves dark, lustrous green, lighter beneath. 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50 each.

JUNIPER, IRISH (Hibernica)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardness is a general favorite. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.



MAHONIA OR ASHBERRY

PITTOSPORUM (Tobira Variegata)—A rare form of the type, and not so strong a grower, but with foliage of lighter green, beautifully variegated with creamy white. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

***WILD PEACH** (Prunus Caroliniana)—A popular Southern evergreen, makes a good shape tree, can be used for hedging or massing; can be pruned to any desired shape; native and hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each.

YUCCA, ADAM'S NEEDLE—A conspicuous, tropical-looking evergreen plant, with long, narrow leaves; the flower stalk rises from the center about 3 feet and is covered with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy; similar to cactus in growth; blossoms every season. Medium, \$1.00; large, \$1.50 each.

Coniferous Evergreens

ARBOR VITAE, CHINESE (Biota Orientalis)—Large, fast grower, dark green, more open in growth than the Golden Arbor Vitae; symmetrical. Excellent for wind-breaks, specimens or screens. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN (Occidentalis)—A native tree of extreme beauty, known as the white cedar. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.

ARBOR VITAE (Pyramidalis)—A tall, slender column of dark green resembling Irish Juniper in growth; retains its color in the winter. Very hardy; will stand severe shearing. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

ARBOR VITAE ROSEDALE (Biota Hybrid)—Originated in Washington county, Texas. Form nearly globular; feathery foliage of dark bluish green cast; very compact and symmetrical; requires no pruning and very rapid grower. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.



ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Until seen, one cannot appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to period blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from March to December. No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs.

For the reason that the shrubs which we offer in this class vary in size of growth from dwarf to tall, we cannot in classing them as a whole class by height; therefore we list them as follows.

SIZE, CLASS, AND PRICES OF SHRUBS

(Except where otherwise noted)

	Each	Dozen
Specimen Plants	\$1.50	2\$15.00
Extra Large Plants .....	.75	8.00
Large, 2 or 3 years old .....	.50	8.00

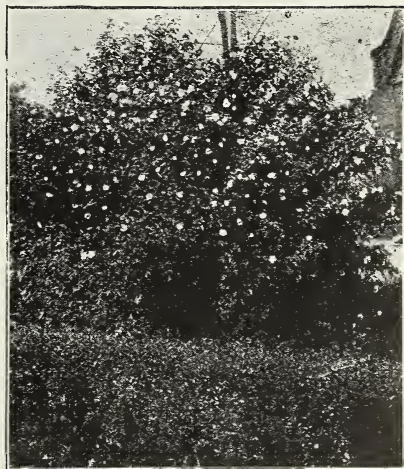
ALMOND—Double Rose Flowering. A beautiful small shrub bearing in March, before the leaves appear; small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

ALTHEA FRUTEX, OR ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus Syriacus)—The Altheas begin to bloom in June or July and continue to bloom until their growth is cut off by frost. They are very hardy, easily cultivated; they are fine for flowering hedges, and will stand considerable pruning, and if tree form is desired the Althea will grow 6 to 10 feet high and form a large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets and slender spikes of beautiful flowers. Entirely free from all insect pests; always give delight and satisfaction. We can supply double or single flowering Altheas in the following colors: Blue, Pink, Purple, Red and Variegated.

ARONIA (Chokeberry)—Five feet. A beautiful shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in March; very bushy growth, followed by brilliant red berries. Very striking. Suitable for planting on low grounds.

BARBERRY, CANADENSIS—Seldom grows over 3 feet high, with bright green foliage, which turns to beautiful shades of orange, red and bronze in the fall. Distinctly ornamental at all times.

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S—Also known as Japanese Barberry. Inimitably neat and dense in growth, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruit; persistent through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn; for low hedges, borders of taller shrubs, planting around the base of buildings, and a



ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

dozen other uses, the landscape gardener finds no other shrub so good.

BUDDLEIA, BUTTERFLY BUSH, VARIABILIS—Sweet scented shrub 4 feet. A newly introduced and very handsome species with showy, fragrant, lilac and orange yellow flowers.

BUDDLEIA VEITCHIANA—A much improved variety, is more vigorous and producing flower spikes twenty inches long by three inches broad; grows four feet high. Color is, violet-mauve, with

orange-yellow center. This shrub from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush; following planting, it generally commences to flower in June and continues each season until severe frost nips it. This shrub is very desirable as an individual specimen in the lawn and garden or placed promiscuously in the shrubbery border.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet-Scented Shrub)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; blooms abundantly in early spring, of a peculiar chocolate color.

CORCHORS, KERRIA OR GLOBE FLOWER, JAPONICA—This fine shrub is of a spreading habit, with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers.

CORCHORUS VARIEGATA (Variegated Kerria)—This variety makes dwarf, twiggy growth, has white and green variegated leaves, and bears single, pale lemon flowers.

CRAPE MYRTLE—Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. Bears delicately fringed flowers in great profusion during several months; hardy. Three varieties: Pink, White, Scarlet and Purple.

CYDONIA JAPONICA, JAPAN QUINCE—A very hardy shrub, with double crimson flowers in profusion early in the spring. Highly ornamental.

CORALBERRY—Very hardy; beautiful foliage, with red berries throughout the winter months. For best results, plant in shady place.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS (Slender-branched Deutzia)—One of the most valuable shrubs in the entire list, for all purposes. Excellent for forcing under glass as well as for single specimens and grouping on the lawn. It is entirely hardy and forms a small round plant, blooming freely in early June. Pure white.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEA—An elegant new hybrid of *D. Gracilis*, as dwarf and free flowering, but carrying its pure white, widely opened flowers in erect panicles. It is said to be even finer for forcing than for garden culture.

DEUTZIA (Double-Flowered Pink)—So named on account of the distinct pink or reddish stripes on the petals of the flowers. The bloom is perfectly double, resembling little rosettes; certainly one of the most distinct of the group.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A valuable form, originating at Rochester, N. Y. It is rather earlier in flowering than the others; double white, with a tint of rose on the back of the petals. It is also claimed to be more vigorous in growth than the others.

DWARF OR BUSH HONEY-SUCKLE—Upright, blooms in February or March; sweet, white flowers.

ELDER, SAMBUCUS (Common American Elder)—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well known native shrub.

ELDER, CUT-LEAVED AMERICAN—A beautiful variety, with deeply and delicately cut dark green foliage. It is valuable on account of its beauty, hardiness, and rapid growth, and the ease with which it is transplanted. We consider it one of the best cut-leaved shrubs in cultivation.



BUTTERFLY BUSH

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEA (Golden Bell)—A strong growing species, with stout, erect branches and rich green foliage, blooming in early spring and continuing for some time. It is a conspicuous object in the shrubbery.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA (Golden Bell)—One of the most floriferous, with slender, arching branches and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers in January.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS A (Golden Bell)—Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA (Golden Bell)—The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts, and are sometimes twisted. The bush is perfectly hardy in the South, and is very suitable for shady situations.



PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

FRINGE—Very attractive and peculiar shrubs, very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe of hair-like flowers covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer. We offer the following varieties: Filbert, Purple-leaved (*Corylus avellana atropurpurea*), Purple or Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*), White (*Chionanthus Virginica*.)

HYDRANGEA ABORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow)—Flowers ray-like and sterile, resembling a snowball. A very handsome, floriferous, hardy shrub, literally loaded with white flowers and continuing to bloom most of the summer.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 3 or 4 feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in June and continues until December in the South. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are much finer when plant is treated this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.



PURPLE FRINGE

LANTANNA (L. Camara)—Dwarf shrub, with dark green foliage, orange colored flowers. Very hardy and drought resisting. Much used in landscape planting. Blooms from early spring until nipped by frost.

LILACS—The lilacs are well known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. We offer the following colors in either double or single: White, Red, Purple, Pink; also mixed colors.

PHILADELPHUS, SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE—The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, for grouping and specimens. Their flowers are milk-white, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting. We offer the following varieties: Coronarius (Garland Syringa), Aurea (Golden Syringea), Flore Pleno (Double-flowering Syringa), Grandiflorus Gordonianus (strong-growing, large-flowered), Lemoinei (Boule d'Argent), of dwarf, compact habit, and Erecta.

POMEGRANATE—Flowering, a profuse spring bloomer. Can supply either Double Pink, Red or White.

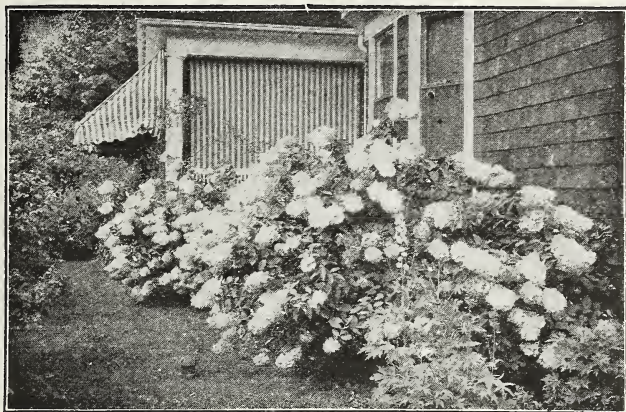
REDBUD—Grows 8 to 10 feet tall, is loaded with purplish-red flowers through May and June; very hardy. Grows equally as well in either shade or sun.

RHUS, SUMAC (Cotinus)—(Fringe or Smoke Tree)—A much admired shrub for its purplish, misty-looking flowers, borne in April. In the fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors.

RHUS, AROMATIC (Fragrant Sumac)—A spreading shrub; small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes, appear before the leaves; thick and fragrant foliage. In autumn the foliage turns to a dark crimson.

SNOWBALL-JAPAN (Viburnum Plicatum)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country, surpassing the Common Snowball in many respects, as its habit is much better. Flowers in this section in February and March. Do not compare this Snowball with the Common Snowball Variety, which you no doubt were disappointed in should

See colored Insert Pages for Roses in natural color, Uncle Sam Cherries, Texan Prolific Apples, and Blackberries.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA



PHILADELPHUS

you have tried it out in this section. As stated, this variety is very successful in this locality; foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate than common varieties.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpus racemosus)—Of graceful form, with pendulous branches; grows 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers in the summer ripening great clusters of white berries. We can supply either the white or red flowering.

SPIRAEA (Arguta)—One of the finest early spring blooming shrubs, of light, open habits of growth, with small deep green foliage, and in early March each branch is quite enveloped in a wealth of minute, purest, white flowers. An acquisition worthy of every garden.

SPIRAEA (Anthony Waterer)—Makes a low compact bush, covered nearly the whole season with umbels of deep crimson flowers. Desirable for massing or bedding, as well as for single specimens. Can be grown as a pot plant for house decoration.

SPIRAEA (Billardi)—Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

SPIRAEA (Opulifolia Aurea)—Golden-leaved. They make a much stronger growth than most sorts, growing rapidly upright, although their branches droop when laden with white flower-umbels in April. For mass plantings and the back ground of shrub borders, they are very useful. The leaves are bright yellow in the spring, gradually changing to golden-bronze in fall.

SPIRAEA (Bridal Wreath)—Among the earliest of the double Spiraeas to bloom. It is very graceful and plume-like in effect, the branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

SYRINGA (E. Grandiflorus)—Large, showy flowers. A valuable variety.

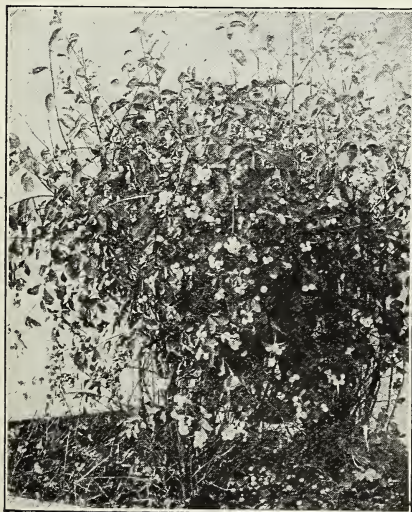
SYRINGA (P. Folius Aureis)—Golden-leaved. A beautiful new variety, with bright yellow foliage, which affords pretty contrasts with other shrubs.

SYRINGA (Variegated)—A magnificent new variety with beautiful foliage, somewhat similar to the Variegated Altheas. Very rare as yet; a great acquisition.

TAMARIX OR SALT CEDAR (Africana)—A tall graceful shrub, with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate, small, rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

TAMARIX (Gallica)—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender panicle racemes; leaves bluish-green. An exceedingly pretty species.

TAMARIX (Var. Indica)—Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays.



SNOWBERRY



BRIDAL WREATH SPIRAEA

TAMARIX (Chinensis)—Flowers pink, in large, loose, usually nodding panicles; often 15 feet high.

TAMARIX (Purpurea)—Grows to 12 feet and has purplish pink flowers in April.

TAMARIX (Odesana)—Exquisitely feathered foliage of silver green, blooming in August and September with large, loose panicles of lavender-pink flowers. Dwarfier growing, more bushy and spreading than the others.

VITEX AGNUS, CASTUS (Chaste Tree)—Very showy, large shrub, with compound leaves, composed of five to seven leaflets, dark green above and downy gray-green beneath. The flowers are borne profusely during late summer, in long, dense terminal racemes; lilac and violet purple.

WEIGELA (DIEBIVILLA) AMABILIS or **SPLENDENS**—Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers. Blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.

WEIGELA (Candida)—Thought by some to be the best of all. Of vigorous habit, an erect grower; flowers pure white, produced in great profusion in June, the plants continuing in bloom through the summer.

WEIGELA (Desboisi)—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling roses, but much darker.

WEIGELA (Eva Rathke)—A remarkably free bloomer. New. Very distinct color, being a rich red, quite different from anything heretofore offered.

WILLOW (Chilopsis Linearis)—A native of Texas. A tall growing shrub, with large lavender blue flowers.

WILLOW—Pure white flowers, corolla-like tube, divided in five lobes, edges crimped.

WILLOW—Large red flowers, similar to the above, blooming profusely from early spring throughout the summer.

Our prices are as low as first class nursery stock can be grown profitably, and if others quote you cheaper trees or plants, remember there are many grades of trees.



WEIGELA CANDIDA

CLIMBING VINES

Vines are useful in many ways. They give quick results when planted on a new place, before trees and shrubs become established. For covering fences, rocks, walls, banks and trellises, they are perfectly adapted. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete



AMPELOPSIS

PRICES EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED

	Each	Dozen
Specimen Plants	\$1.50	\$15.00
Extra Large Plants .....	.75	8.00
Large, 2 and 3 years old .....	.50	5.00

AKEBIA (Quinata)—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects and is distinctly ornamental.

AMPELOPSIS (Quinquefolia), (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—A very rapid growing vine covered with heavy, digitate leaves, affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in autumn. The best climber to grow over porches, rocks or stumps. One of the most hardy.

AMPELOPSIS (Veitchii), (Boston or Japan Ivy)—The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface, and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty.



ENGLEMANNI IVY

AMPELOPSIS (Englemanni)—This is an improved woodvine which bears very large, dense and abundant foliage. The leaves are glossy light green in summer, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Clings to rough stone or brick without support and has the upright manner of the Veitchii. Specimen plants, \$1.50 growth of the Veitchii. Specimen plants, \$1.50; extra large plants, 75c; large 2 and 3 yr. old plants, 50c

ANTIGONON PINK VINE, LEP- TOPUS, (Rosa de Montant, or Mexican Rose)—A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine.

ARISTOLOCHIA, DUTCHMAN'S PIPE OR BIRTHWORT (Sipho)—A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

BIGONIA RADICANS (Trumpet Flower)—A strong climber. Foliage dark green and pinnate. Flowers in clusters, trumpet shape, orange-red, 5 to 6 inches long, at intervals through the summer.

BIGONIA (Grandiflora)—A variety having large, dark orange-colored flowers.

CELASTRUS, BITTER SWEET (Scandens)—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter house decoration.

CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER (Henryi)—Flowers large, fine form, beautiful creamy-white, vigorous grower and free bloomer. \$1.50.

CLEMATIS (Jackmanni)—Large flowers. This variety is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense violet-purple flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, from April until November. \$1.50 each.

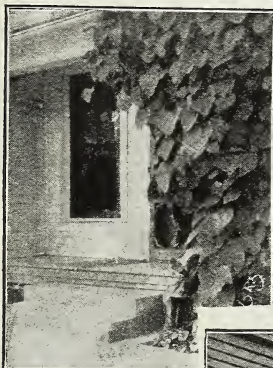
CLEMATIS (MADAM EDOUARD ANDRE)—A distinct new variety, lately imported from France. Large handsome, red flowers. \$1.50 each.

CLEMATIS (Kermesina or Splendida)—A very choice variety, bearing the utmost profusion of bloom; the flowers are of medium size and bright wine color; a strong grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time. \$1.50 each.

CLEMATIS (Romona)—A strong, rampant grower and free perpetual bloomer. The flowers are very large, often measuring 7 to 8 inches in diameter, and of the most perfect shape. Color rich lavender-blue. \$1.50 each.

CLEMATIS (Sieboldii)—Large, bright blue flowers; a very attractive variety. \$1.50 each.

CLEMATIS (Coccinea)—A beautiful new variety, with bright scarlet, small, bell-shaped flowers; a very choice and attractive variety of clematis. \$1.50 each.



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

CLEMATIS (Flammula)—An old highly prized variety which bears in profusion fragrant small white flowers.

CLEMATIS (Paniculata)—Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis, possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy, green foliage; the flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

DISCOREA, CINNAMON VINE (Batatas)—The odd and quaint Cinnamon Vine; most conspicuous in fall, when small tubers cluster in the axils of its dark, arrow-shaped leaves. The white flowers are small, but fill the air with a delightful cinnamon odor.

DOLICHOS, KUTZU VINE (Japonica)—A magnificent climbing vine for all purposes, growing 40 to 60 feet in a season, especially adapted to covering pergolas or to secure dense shade. The leaves resemble those of the lima bean in shape and are dark green and wooly. Flowers pea-shaped; borne in long, handsome racemes.

EUONYMUS RADICANS (Creeping Euonymus)—An invaluable plant for covering vine, as desired. We consider this one of the best evergreen vines for covering rough walls, rocky slopes and tree trunks. Rich green foliage and pink fruits in cells, which separate and expose to view the scarlet interiors. Hardy.

EUONYMUS VARIEGATA (Variegated Climbing Euonymus)—Very distinctly variegated with white, yellow and pink shades. An equally strong grower and very attractive on low walls.

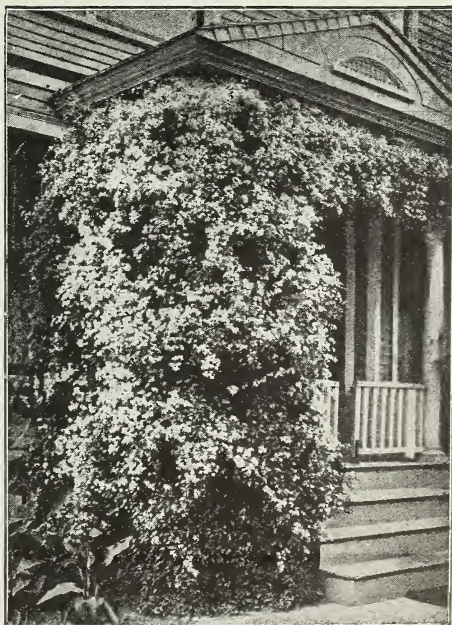
HONEYSUCKLE (Japan Golden Leaved)—Of vigorous growth, forming radiant festoons and masses with its clear golden leaves; flowers creamy-white. 2 yr. 35c; large plants, 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Chinese Twining)—Almost evergreen; flowers nearly white, blooming all summer. 35c each; large plants, 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan)—Pure white and creamy-yellow, very fragrant flowers; in bloom the whole season. Besides its ordinary uses as a climber, it is valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow. 2 yr. 35c; large plants, 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Dutch)—Displays its pretty red and yellow flower-sprays constantly. 35c each; large plants, 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Scarlet Trumpet)—This and its varieties are among the handsomest species in cultivation. Flowers scarlet and trumpet-formed. 35c each; large plants, 50c each.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

HONEYSUCKLE (Yellow Trumpet)—Large clustered yellow flowers. 2 yr., 35c each; large plants, 20c each.

JASMINE, WHITE STAR (Confederate Jasmine)—A beautiful, hardy evergreen climber. Narrow leaves and dark green bark; flowers white, dainty and fragrant.

JASMINE HUMILE—Very similar to above; flowers yellow; one of the most choice climbing subjects we know.

LYCIUM (Chinese Matrimony Vine)—Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple flowered, showy fruited. Extra vigorous in growth, bearing prodigious crops of large scarlet berries.

MOON FLOWER (*Ipomea Grandiflora*)—Popular summer vine, very rapid climber, attaining a growth of 40 feet in a season. White, satiny flowers, 5 or 6 inches in diameter.

MOON FLOWER (*Ipomea Learii*)—Blue, similar to the above in habit of growth and flower, except that flowers are of an intense violet-blue, with reddish purple rays.

SILK VINE (*Periploca Greca*)—Beautiful, rapid growing climber, 30 to 40 feet high; very hardy; leaves glitter like silk, hence name. Flowers purplish brown and borne in clusters.

WISTERIA—(Chinese)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth.

WISTERIA—(*Miltijuga*)—A Japanese species, with dark blue flowers borne in racemes of astonishing length.

WISTERIA—(*Chinensis alba*) (White Wisteria)—Similar to the above in growth and habit.

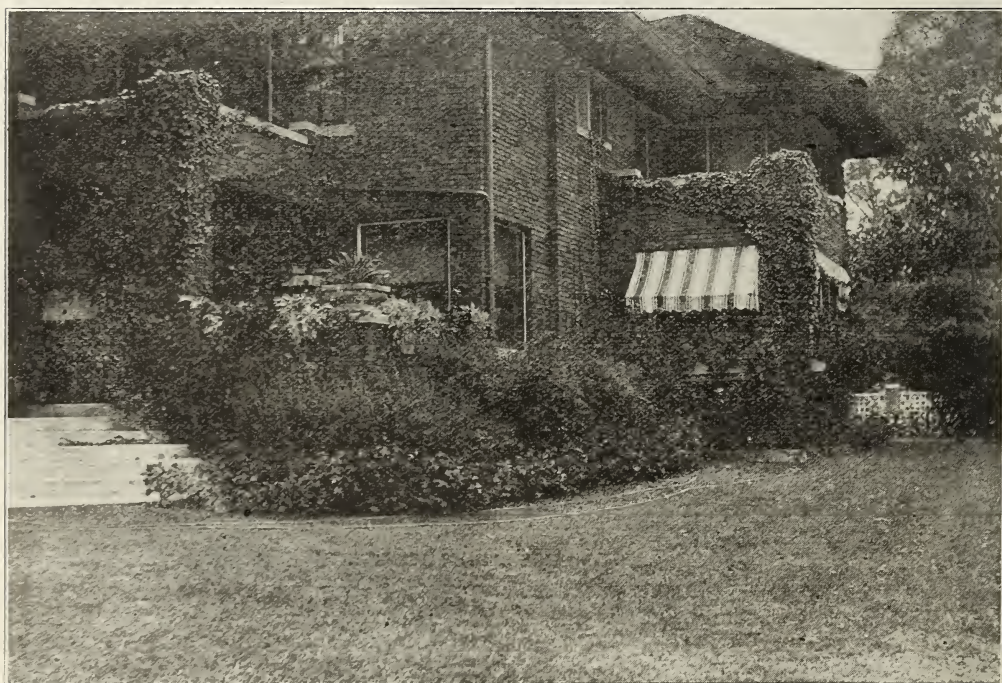
WISTERIA—(*Magnifica*)—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of pale lavender color.



HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE

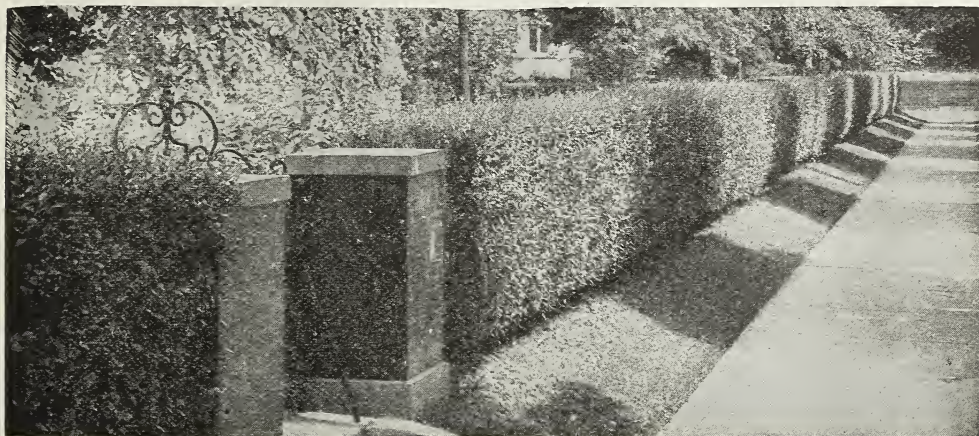


WISTERIA



Hedge Plant Department

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post; then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one or two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided.



Prices of Hedge Plants Except Where Otherwise Noted.

	Dozen	100	1000
4 to 6 feet, bushy	\$8.00	\$50.00	\$
4 to 6 feet, Standard	4.00	25.00	
3 to 4 feet, Bushy, 2 years old ..	5.00	35.00	
3 to 4 feet, Standard	3.00	15.00	120.00
2 to 3 feet, Bushy	2.00	20.00	155.00
2 to 3 feet, Standard	1.50	10.00	85.00
18 to 24 inches	1.25	8.00	55.00

AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet)—The Ligustrum Privet, hardier than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves. Is evergreen, bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in May and June, followed by black berries. The best for hedges.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet)—A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. Its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form; can be sheared to any desired form. Evergreen in the South.

REGELIANUM—The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches, are distinctly beautiful. Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties. This is one of the best privets. Absolutely hardy and graceful. Berries remain on all winter and are very attractive. Evergreen. 18 to 24 inches, \$4.50 per dozen; \$40.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$7.00 per dozen; \$50.00 per 100.

BOX DWARF (*Suffruticosa nana*)—The pretty Dwarf Box so much used for edging. Slow-growing, neat, dense; the best plant in cultivation for small, low-growing hedging or edging. 4 to 6 inches, \$2 per dozen; \$18 per 100; \$100 per 1000.



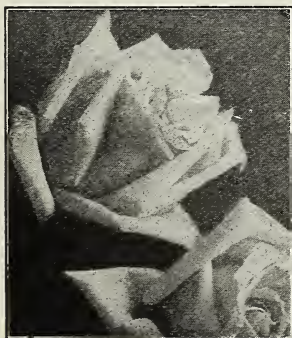
Rose Department

The Rose, "The Queen of Flowers," is justly one of the most popular in cultivation, and none gives better satisfaction to lovers of beautiful flowers when properly treated. To obtain richness and luxuriance of foliage, and well developed flowers, it must receive good cultivation. With good treatment, it will yield a varied, profuse and beautiful display of flowers nearly the entire year, especially in the Southern States.

CLASSES OF ROSES

The varieties of Roses which we describe are considered to be the leading kinds. They are the ones which the public buy and have given the best satisfaction.

Our Roses are strong plants grown out of doors, well rooted,



KILLARNEY (Page 39)

hardy and first class. Every plant has blossomed before it is sent out, and hence is far more valuable than plants sent out by mail at **CHEAP PRICES**, and which are mere tender shoots started in a greenhouse and without strength enough to stand the shock of transplanting.

When properly planted and cared for, we guarantee our Rose Bushes will give perfect satisfaction and will bloom almost immediately after planting.

Each class of Rose has growth peculiar to that class; hence customers should not expect that all varieties will grow alike. Some are dwarf by nature; others slender growing; some produce low shape bushes; others are upright and vigorous.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Which bloom at intervals throughout the year in the Southern States, and from May to November in colder climates. The plant is a strong vigorous grower.

Hybrid Tea or Everblooming Roses

These are the hardy everblooming varieties that flower freely throughout the season, combining the qualities of the Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea Roses, being constant bloomers are unsurpassed in size, beauty and fragrance of flowers.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Among these beautiful climbing plants, the Prairie Roses rank first. The perfect hardiness of this class of roses, their strong growth and luxuriant foliage adapt them for covering arbors, walls, trellises, and unsightly objects, which, together with their immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful. Requires little pruning, except to thin weak or dead branches.



DOROTHY PERKINS, C. H. P.



GENERAL MAC ARTHUR

Rosa Rugosa Bushes

This Japanese rose forms a sturdy bush, four or five feet high. Covered with large, dark green, glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, each three inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy, its large, handsome, scarlet fruits being very ornamental all through the winter months. It also makes a splendid hedge, its foliage being impervious to the attacks of insects of all kinds.

Climbing Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

Everblooming Climbing Roses, so-called climbing forms of Standard Roses; with moderate pruning and proper care they will bloom constantly the entire year.

Sweet Brier Roses

Introduced by Lord Penzance. They are mostly of rampant growth, with perfect foliage and single and semi-double flowers which appear only in the spring. Very hardy.

Moss Roses

Are admired for their fine, mossy buds, large fragrant flowers and perfect hardiness makes it a universal favorite.

Tea Roses Everblooming

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance and is yet the sweetest of all Roses. They are more tender than any of the

other classes, but well adapted for open culture without protection in the lower South. Our list contains only the best and most worthy of cultivation.

Polyantha—New Dwarf Border Rose

This charming class is from Japan and of recent introduction. The foliage and flowers are very small, the latter being produced in clusters. They are perfectly hardy and especially useful for edging beds of taller growing roses, or for masses. They bloom continually and produce extremely beautiful little flowers.

PRICE OF ROSE BUSHES

	Each	Dozen	100
Specimen Plants, selected	\$1.50	\$16.00	\$
Extra Strong 3-yr. old	1.00	11.00	85.00
Strong 2-yr. old field grown	.75	8.00	55.00

Note Abbreviations

The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs, viz: (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (T) Tea, (P) Polyantha, (S. B.) Sweet Brier, (M) Moss, (R) Rosa Rugosa, (C. H. T.) Climbing Hybrid Tea and Tea, (C. H. P.) Hardy Climbing.

AMERICAN PILLAR (C. H. P.)—The large single flowers range from 2 to 3 inches in width; of a lovely shade of cherry pink, arranged in mammoth evenly rounded clusters; has a clear eye surrounded by numerous golden yellow stamens; strong canes, and vigorous growth. Distinct and decorative, and has no superior.

ANNA OF GRIERSTEIN (S. B.)—Rich, dark crimson; very fragrant.

AGNES EMILY CARMAN (R.)—Flowers large, semi-double, fine in bud and state.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.)—Deep pink, shaded with carmine; of vigorous growth.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (C. H. P.)—One of the most magnificent of the new Climbing Roses. The flowers the same odor and color of the famous American Beauty—a rich rosy crimson, and are delightfully fragrant. A rampant climber.

BABY RAMBLER, RED OR CRIMSON (P.)—One of the most useful and ornamental Roses yet introduced. It blooms in immense clusters similar to Crimson Rambler, every day in the year, but grows only 20 inches high. Better than Azalea, it is superb for single specimens, dwarf hedges and for bedding. The color is clear and brilliant ruby red; foliage dark and glossy. Free from insects and hardy.

BABY DOROTHY (P.)—This magnificent Baby Rambler is equally as meritorious if not more so than the Crimson Baby Rambler. Of dwarf growth, it blooms practically all the time, producing in amazing quantities



MARECHAL NEIL, C. H. T.

large clusters of panicles of its beautiful flowers, which are full and double, the color of which is almost identical with the flowers of Dorothy Perkins.

BABY RAMBLER WHITE (SCHNEEWITTCHEN OR SNOW) (P.)—One of the most charming Roses in the Polyantha class is this little Rose. It continues to bloom all summer through with amazing freedom and fullness. Bushes candelabra shaped and each branch bearing from 15 to 50 little flowers, creamy-white, passing to snow white. A truly charming Rose and affords an abundance of flowers for cutting.

BABY RAMBLER PINK (ANNY OR AENNCHEN MULLER) (P.)—This new Pink Baby Rambler is of the same free flowering Polyantha class as the Crimson Baby Rambler. The blossoms are a fascinating shape of deep rose with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Its hardiness, vigorous habit of growth, and well branched bushes and healthy, rich green foliage are all qualities.

BABY LYON (P.)—Dwarf variety, flowers medium size, and a glowing coral of salmon-red, shaded chrome yellow.



OPHELIA, H. T.

BELLE POITEVINE (R.)—Very free and branching; every tip is laden with immense bouquets of large pink roses; buds very long; perfume exquisite and unique.

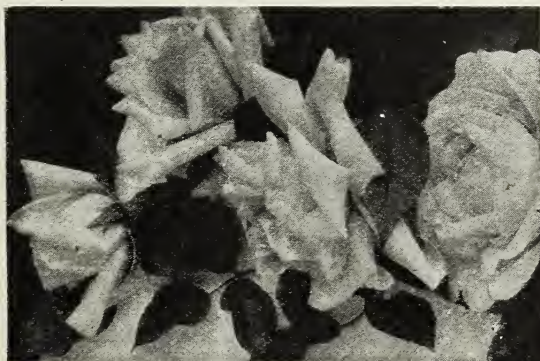
BESSIE BROWN (H. T.)—This is a noble Rose of extra quality and bears large full flowers of extraordinary depth and fullness and deliciously sweet; color pure white, clouded and flushed with fresh pink.

BLACK PRINCE (H. T.)—Much sought after because of its dark crimson flowers, which are shaded so deeply as to be almost black; cupped, large, full, fine-shaped.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT (R.)—Purest paper white; blooming in clusters of from 5 to 10 flowers, double, very sweet. A strong, rampant grower, having the true Rugosa foliage. Flowers nearly 5 inches in diameter, produced freely and lasting well, perfectly hardy.

BLUE RAMBLER (VEILCHENBLAU) (C. H. P.)—The newest and most remarkable addition to this splendid family of Roses. The blossoms, massed in large umbels, are semi-double, of medium size. The color, on first unfolding is either reddish pink or purplish pink, then turns amethyst, and finally still blue as the flower fades.

BRIDE (T.)—A lovely pure white rose of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than Niphetos; are full and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catherine Mermet.



JONKHEER J. L. MOCK, H. T.

BRIDESMAID

BRIDESMAID (H. T.)—An exquisite Rose, both in bud and open flower; bright clear pink, large and very double, stems long and stiff; foliage handsome and glossy. Excellent for both summer and winter flowering.

BRITISH QUEEN (H. T.)—A wonderful Rose, pure white, except in bud stage, when it shows a light flush, which disappears as bloom opens. Vigorous grower.

CECIL BRUNNER (P.)—Salmon pink, deep scarlet center. Very small flower.

CATHERINE MERMET (T.)—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre by La France. Large, full and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.

CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.)—Large and double, color bright rose, very sweet, resembling La France, but more sturdy habit, very free flowering; one of the best Roses.

CORNELIA COOK (T.)—Pale yellowish white, tinged with flesh; a superb rose when well grown.

CRESTED (M.)—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (C. H. P.)—Two-year plants will attain a height of 15 to 30 feet in a single season, and the second year they will continue to produce a marvelous profusion of rich, glowing, crimson flowers in large clusters. It presents a vivid crimson mass of beauty when in full bloom, during May and June.

DOROTHY PERKINS (C. H. P.)—This is the most beautiful new shell-pink rose, having the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler; very double, sweetly scented; holds its color for a long time without fading.

DOROTHY PERKINS, WHITE (C. H. P.)—The White Dorothy is a duplicate except in color, which is white; a decided acquisition to this class of Roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS, RED (EXCELSIOR) (C. H. P.)—A distinct species of Pink Dorothy in form and habit. The color is intense crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers are large and double, producing 30 to 40 on a stem, and almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright blossoms.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH (T.)—Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form; beautiful in bud.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (C. H. P.)—One of the most important climbing Roses, which combines absolute hardiness with flowers large as the tender sort of Tea and Noisette class. When fully expanded the outside petals are just faintly suffused pink, gradually deepening to a rich shell-pink center, which is high and full. The bloom has a pleasing scent, rendering it valuable as a cutting Rose. In addition to its wonderful profusion in blooming, far surpasses any climbing Hybrid Tea as yet introduced.

EARL OF DUFFERIN (H. P.)—One of the finest roses of recent years; red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flowers, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses and should be in every garden.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (STAR OF FRANCE) (H. P.)—A strong, healthy grower and a quick and abundant bloomer; makes beautiful large pointed buds and extra large full double flowers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Color intense, brilliant crimson, very fragrant.

ETOILE DE LYON (H. P.)—The best pure deep yellow rose for garden planting; hardy and beautiful.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKE (WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY) (H. P.)—The finest white Hybrid Perpetual Rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form. We consider it by far one of the best.

FRANCIS KRUEGER (H. T.)—One of the best Hybrid Tea Roses of its color; very free bloomer; coppery yellow.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD (EVER-BLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER)—Of the numerous varieties raised in the last few years, it is doubtless one of the best. Its flowers, which are produced in marvelous profusion, are of fine crimson color and more brilliant than the common Crimson Rambler. The Growth is vigorous, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.)—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full bloom. Of a fine, free growth; a universal favorite.

GENERAL ROBERT LEE (H. P.)—Slender grower, orange color, free bloomer.

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR (H. T.)—Blossoms extra large, full, and well developed; color deep, velvety scarlet, nearly a bright crimson; a strong grower, of branching habit. Produces blooms in abundance. One of the best bedding roses.

GOLDEN GATE (H. T.)—A rose of surpassing beauty, extra large, very double and full; also delightfully fragrant. Rich, creamy white; beautifully tinged with golden yellow and bordered with clear rose; a constant bloomer, extra fine.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H. T.)—Sometimes called Crimson Hermosa. The color is dark, rich crimson, passing the velvety, fiery red. Flowers large, full and sweet; very showy and handsome; blooms constantly, throwing up fresh buds and flowers the whole season. It is a healthy vigorous grower.

HELEN GOULD (H. T.)—A vigorous grower, with long, pointed buds that last well when cut. Rosy Crimson; flowers of exquisite form.

HIAWATHA (C. H. P.)—Distinctly different from other ramblers. Its small flowers, deep, ruby crimson, accentuated by a white eye, are uniquely borne in long trails of 40 to 50 blossoms.

IRISH FIREPLACE (H. T.)—Long, pointed buds of rich, satiny old-gold; then assuming various shades in deep orange, splashed with crimson; large single flowers of yellow.

JEANNIE DEANS (S. B.)—Hybrid perpetual, large, semi-double, scarlet crimson flowers. Very showy and vigorous.



THE SEVEN SISTERS

JONKHEER J. L. MÖCK—(H. T.)—One of the most promising of recently introduced Roses. It is vigorous and sends up strong, erect, flowering shoots; the flowers are of perfect form, of a lovely carmine color, changing to pink, and highly fragrant; they possess the marked peculiarity of developing slowly and lasting for a long time.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.)—Creamy white; sweetly fragrant; very full and large flowers, pointed buds; very hardy and continuous bloomer.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA (C. H. T.)—An excellent Rose of great size. The blooms are waxy white, shading to soft primrose; a very lovely shade.

KILLARNEY, PINK—(H. T.)—Considered by many to be the most beautiful pink Rose ever introduced. It forms a strong vigorous bush, with beautiful foliage, bearing a wondrous profusion of magnificent Roses all summer.

KILLARNEY, PINK—(C. H. T.)—Clear, bright pink; a very attractive and vigorous growing variety that will be as popular as the bush Pink Killarney.

KILLARNEY, WHITE—(H. T.)—In all respects similar to the Pink Killarney, except in the color of its flowers, which are of a brilliant, glistening white, and borne on extra-long, stiff stems. Particularly beautiful in bud stage.

LA FRANCE—(C. H. T.)—Delicate silvery-rose, shaded with pink, often silver-pink, with peach shading; large and superb bloom. Flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance incomparable; in form perfect; sweetness and most useful of all Roses.

LA FRANCE (C. H. T.)—This Rose resembles the Tea La France in every respect, with the exception of habit of growth.

MAMAM COCHET—(T.)—The best pink Tea for bedding on account of its vigor, hardness and lavish bloom. Flowers and buds are as large, full, perfectly formed and fragrant as those of any bud rose grown under glass. An exquisite silvery rose with shading of buff and salmon.

MAMAM COCHET, WHITE (T)—Has all the good qualities of pink variety in the way of hardness and blooming, but flowers are beautiful silvery white, exquisitely fragrant.

MARECHAL NEIL (C. H. T.)—A beautiful deep yellow, large and globular, fragrant, free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented roses.

METEOR (H. P.)—As a dark, crimson, perpetual blooming rose, this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall either in the greenhouse or in the open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer this variety will become a great favorite.

METEOR (C. H. T.)—A good climber; color deep, variety maroon. Constant bloomer.

MY MARYLAND (H. T.)—This is an American introduction and unquestionably the finest introduction of the veteran American rosarian, Mr. John Cook. A rose which has proven equally valuable as a forcing rose for cut flowers under glass in winter and for outdoor cultivation. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, very free-flowering, every shoot bearing one or more flowers, which are double, of perfect form, of a bright but tender salmon-pink, which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands; strongly and delightfully fragrant. An ideal bedding rose.

OLD GOLD (H. T.)—Reddish orange, with coppery red and coppery apricot shadings. Medium-sized, moderately full flowers, produced in profusion.

OPHELIA (H. T.)—Blossoms large in size, good form. Color light, salmon-pink-flesh, shaded to yellow at the base of the petals. Blossoms profusely.

PAPA GONTIER (T)—Rich cherry red, reverse of petal crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free-flowering; very popular for winter forcing.

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.)—Largest rose in cultivation; bright, fresh, cerise-red. Plant makes a strong, healthy growth; has clean, glossy foliage; blooms almost continually from April to November. One of the most satisfactory of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

PAUL NEYRON (C. H. T.)—Large double pink flowers; strong plants, blooming in abundance. Good variety.

PERPETUAL, WHITE (M.)—Pure white, double, beautiful, vigorous.



PAUL NEYRON

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER (C. H. P.)—An improvement of the crimson, with larger trusses of flowers which are perfectly double and more deeply colored. Color does not fade out, and the foliage is handsome at all times. Splendid for covering pergolas and porches.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES (C. H. P.)—Bright, rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped; most beautiful and valuable of the class.

RADIANCE RED (H. T.)—In every way except color, this beautiful rose is an exact duplicate of its parent. The name describes it, for its color is deep red, with enormous, globular flowers borne on heavy canes.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (C. H. T.)—

An old favorite, rich rose, center reddish-crimson or cerise. We consider this the most profuse blooming climber in existence, having plants on our grounds which bloom eleven months each season.

SEVEN SISTERS, OR GREVILLE (C. H. P.)—

Vary in color from bluish to crimson; flowers in large clusters.

SNOW FLAKE (T)—Lovely white rose, pure tea, but a foreign seedling; freest flowering white rose we have seen. One of the most valuable pure white roses for all purposes.

SOU DE WOOTEN (H. T.)—Very handsome. A profuse bloomer; flowers large and of a pretty rose color.

SUNSET (H. T.)—Orange yellow rose; ground color is deep orange yellow, thickly shaded with dark, ruddy crimson; beautiful buds and large full flowers, deliciously tea-scented. Strong healthy grower, abundant bloomer.

TAUSENSCHÖN (THOUSAND BEAUTIES) (C. H. P.)—One of the finest of all climbing roses, with heavy clusters of large, double flowers in all shades from pure white to deep pink, in bloom at the same time. A strong, vigorous grower, its foliage is large and handsome and retains its freshness all summer. It blooms profusely from the first of April until the last of June, 10 to 15 double roses on each cluster.

TENNESSEE BELLE (C. H. P.)—A strong, vigorous climber and free bloomer; bright, rosy bluish.

THE QUEEN (H. T.)—Very large snow white, ever-blooming rose; the flowers are extremely large, very full and double, delightfully perfumed; vigorous grower.

ULRICH BRUNNER (H. P.)—Superb rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; commonly known as Red Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petal large, of good substance; color rich, glowing crimson, elegantly lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

WHITE RAMBLER (C. H. P.)—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower, this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing in color.

YELLOW RAMBLER (C. H. P.)—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet-scented; clear decided yellow. Hardest of all yellow climbing roses.



CAROLINE TESTOUT



PALMS GROWING IN TEXAS

THE PALMS

The Palm is a very beautiful and dignified plant wherever it is used. We offer a list of the most popular varieties for out door culture; also some of the most desirable varieties for window and roof culture, and with the ordinary care can be kept in perfect condition for years. In the northern climates it is a pot plant of easy culture and used for decoration of halls, reception rooms, cafes, and for summer porches. We have selected the following varieties and recommend them.

We do not recommend the transplanting of Palms bare-rooted. The following prices are for Palms balled and burlaped:

COCOS DATIL PALM—Very hardy and vigorous, attaining a height of 30 feet, with trunk 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The foliage is gray-green, and the fruit edible, resembling somewhat the Date Palm. Three to 4 inch caliper, about 3 feet. \$6.00 each.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS—One of the hardiest Date Palms, with dark green feathery foliage, of strong growth, and especially valuable for outdoor decorations, as it stands sun and wind without the least damage, even in exposed situations. Two to 3 inch caliper, 2 to 3 feet high, \$7.00 each; 3 to 4 inch caliper, 3 to 4 feet high, \$9.50 each; 4 to 5 inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet high, \$12 each; 5 to 7 inch caliper; 5 to 7 feet high; \$16 each; 9 to 12 inch caliper, 8 to 11 feet high; \$24 each.

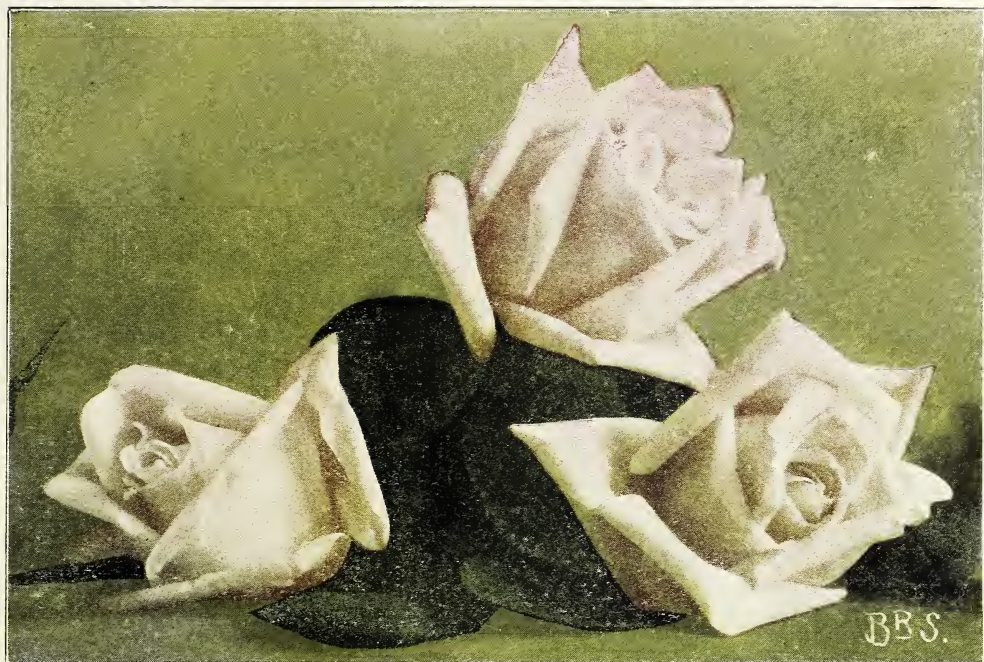
SABAL BLACKBURNIANA (Giant Palmetto)—A very choice and hardy species, with erect cylindrical trunk a foot in diameter and ultimately

attaining 25 feet or more and 20 to 30 enormous fan leaves. Two to 3 feet high, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet high, \$5.50 each; 4 to 5 feet high, \$8.00 each; specimens, \$11.00 each.

SABAL PALMETTO PALM (CABBAGE PALMETTO)—A very hardy species, with erect trunk 20 to 40 feet high, with large head of dark green fan leaves. Very suitable for street planting on Gulf and Atlantic coasts, generally where more tender palms cannot be used. Very hardy, standing zero temperature. 18 to 24 inches high, \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 feet high, \$3.50 each; 3 to 4 feet high, \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 feet high, \$7.00 each; 5 to 6 feet high, \$9.00 each; specimens \$11.00 each.

WASHINGTON ROBUSTA—A hardy fast-growing fan palm, which is splendidly adapted to Texas and the Gulf Coast generally. The massive trunk is crowned by a compact head of tough "fans", which are copiously furnished with white threads, which has given it another common name of "Thread Palm." The petioles of the leaves are armed with stout curved barbs. 18 to 24 inches high, \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 feet high, \$3.50 each; 3 to 4 feet high, \$5.00 each; 4 to 5 feet high, \$7.00 each; 5 to 6 feet high, \$9.00 each; specimens, \$11.00 each.

We have a large selection of Palms, many of them not mentioned in this catalog. Write for what you want and we will advise whether or not we can supply.



Sunset Roses

ROSES

of Distinction

The Rose, "The Queen of Flowers," is justly one of the most popular in cultivation, and none gives better satisfaction to lovers of beautiful flowers when properly treated. To obtain richness and luxuriance of foliage, and well developed flowers, it must receive good cultivation. With good treatment, it will yield a varied, profuse and beautiful display of flowers nearly the entire year, especially in the Southern States.

CLASSES OF ROSES

The varieties of Roses which we offer are considered to be the leading kinds. They are the ones which the public buy and have given the best satisfaction.

Our Roses are strong plants grown out of doors, well rooted, hardy and first class. Every plant has blossomed before it is sent out, and hence is far more valuable than plants sent out by mail at CHEAP PRICES, and which are mere tender shoots started in a greenhouse and without strength enough to stand the shock of transplanting.

(See pages 35 to 39 for list of Roses we offer.)



General Jacqueminot Roses



ICEBERG BLACKBERRY

Pure white, one of Luther Burbank's greatest creations. It bears loads of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the ripe berries. Clusters larger than those of Lawton; berries at least as large, earlier, sweeter and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. No garden complete without this grand White Blackberry. It is a most deliciously sweet and prolific sort, and succeeds finely everywhere. 50c each, 6 for \$2.50; \$4 per doz.

MAMMOTH CLIMBING BLACKBERRY

This grows entirely unlike any other blackberry in cultivation. It is a rapid grower, trailing on the ground or upon trellises like grape vines, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season. Canes are large and strong; foliage large, healthy, thick and of a deep green color. Almost evergreen. Enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other varieties. Fruit enormous in size, specimens often reaching 3 inches in length. Seeds small and soft. Core small, very soft and palatable. In size and extra fine flavor surpassing all other varieties of blackberry. One of the finest fruit novelties of recent years. It is unlike a Dewberry or any other so-called running blackberry ever introduced. First-class plants, 50c each, 6 for \$2.50, 12 for \$4.50.

SUGARPLUM BLACKBERRY

A prolific fruiter, with large, handsome berries that are sweeter and delicious beyond expression, having no core. Begins ripening in June and continues in full bearing two months. Iron clad in hardness. A superb novelty and one we can highly recommend. 40c each; \$2 for 6; \$3.50 per dozen.

Tuberous, Bulbous, Hardy Perennials, Pot Plants, Etc.

The majority of these plants can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect. Most of the perennials can be planted in the spring or fall; for best results soil should be kept well fertilized. All of the perennials, etc., which we offer are strong, transplanted plants.

Figures after specified names indicate approximate height of the plants when in flower.

You will find in the following list desirable free-flowering plants for the window, garden or for bedding in summer.

Asparagus

PLUMOSUS NANUS—If there is a better plant for table decoration than a plumosus nanus we do not know what it is. The foliage of this plant is more delicate than of the finest fern, being lace-like in its fineness. If allowed to grow without limitation, the young shoots develop into miniature vines, but if these are pinched off when a foot or 8 inches tall, side branches will be developed which are like the fronds of some varieties of fern in general outlines; hence the popular name of Asparagus Fern. Medium, 50c each; large, \$1 each.

SPRENGERI—Is excellent for hanging baskets, for basket use and for cutting. It is one of the best of all plants for window-box when planted on the outside, where it can droop over the edge of the box. Medium, 50c each; large, \$1 each.

Bananas

Bananas give a tropical appearance and are perfectly hardy in the middle and lower South. The broad, dark green, glossy foliage is very ornamental, and with proper protection will produce nice fruit. Strong bulbs, 75c each; extra heavy bulbs, \$1.25 each; specimen plants, 8 to 12 feet, \$3.50 each.

Caladium (Elephant's Ear)

A grand tropical looking plant, a favorite for grouping on the lawn, bordering sub-tropical groups, or banking against buildings with high foundations. In deep, rich soil, frequently watered, they produce enormous leaves, frequently 4 feet long by 3 feet wide; 4 to 7 feet. Large bulbs, 50c each; extra large bulbs, 75c each.

Cannas

There is no flower that gives such universal satisfaction, containing bloom the entire summer from the time they are planted. They are of great variety and color; tall growing and dwarf. We give a few of the most desirable varieties. 20c each, \$2 per dozen, except where otherwise noted.



VENUS CANNA

GREEN-LEAVED VARIETIES

ALPHONSE BOUVIER (THE WEEPING CANNA) — Brilliant deep cardinal flowers in heavy heads that droop gracefully, high above the foliage. 5 to 6 feet.

BUTTERCUP—A profusely blooming dwarf Canna of thrifty habit, bearing large flowers of waxy, pure buttercup yellow; 3 feet.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH—The darkest-flowered Canna grown; rich crimson-maroon; 4 to 5 feet.

DWARF FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Shorter and more even growth than the original, giving greater size and richer color to the flowers; 2½ feet.

CRIMSON BEDDER—Conspicuous; its abundant, tenacious bloom, a dazzling scarlet-crimson, dominates every landscape where planted. Especially recommended for large plantings of solid red; 3½ to 4 feet.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—A bed of this admirable Canna makes a gorgeous display; the wide, ragged band of gold contrasting sharply with the carmine flushed center of scarlet; large headed and prolific; 3½ feet.



CALADIUM (ELEPHANT'S EAR)

THE EXPRESS—Foliage wide-spreading and low; about 2 to 2½ feet high, literally crowned with massive flat heads of bloom; color rich vermilion.

VENUS—The softest and daintiest blossom that ever crowned a Canna plant. Warm, rosy pink of waxy texture, with irregularly mottled border of creamy-white; the green foliage is clean and brilliant; 3½ feet.

DARK FOLIAGE CANNAS

This section of our Canna department is rich in high colorings. The foliage presents all dark shades of bronze, red, maroon, chocolate and plum, besides being gorgeous with bloom.

BLACK BEAUTY—Of majestic beauty. The leaves are from 2 to 2½ feet in length, with coarsely-crested edges, stiffly erect; maroon, shimmering with the bronze-black luster of changeable silk; 5 to 6 feet.

DAVID HARUM—Foliage is dark, glossy bronze and plum; flowers borne freely in loose trusses; in color orange-scarlet spotted with conspicuously protruding pistil of amber; 3 to 3½ feet.

EGANDALE—A very showy and popular dark chocolate-bronze, flowering profusely in shapely spikes of cherry-red; 4½ feet.

SNOW QUEEN—Kingly in every attribute; large heart-shaped leaves of purple madder-brown over bronze, the dark ribs sharply defined, crowned with immense heads of pure white flowers 6 inches across, with rounded petals 3½ inches broad. A combination of leaf and blossom incomparably beautiful; 4 to 4½ feet; 75 cents each; 6 for \$4.00; \$7.50 per dozen.

GIANT ORCHID-FLOWERED OR ITALIAN CANNAS

A distinct race of Cannas noted for the immense size of their orchid-like flowers, often 5 to 6 inches across. All these varieties have glossy green leaves.

BURBANK—A thrifty plant, sending up many stems surmounted by close-clinging flowers, of lemon-yellow, their gracefully opening throats revealing a thick spattering of bright scarlet; 6 feet.

ITALIA—Great crinkly petals of clear yellow, irregularly overlaid with varied shades of orange-scarlet. Nothing more charming; 5 feet.



HIBISCUS—MALLOWS

LOUISIANA—Soft, glowing scarlet, with orange throat markings. Flower heads are large and gracefully shaped, with extra large petals having that satin finish characteristic of the orchid-flowered class. Growth is tall and erect, with handsome leaves of dark green, and reddish stalks; 6 feet.

Crocus

A universal favorite and one of the earliest garden ornaments; should be planted about 2 inches deep; colors, blue, white, yellow and striped. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Dahlias

There is nothing that, with the same amount of money invested, will give more show of flowers than Dahlias. We offer dry bulbs or tubers in the following colors: Red, White, Pink, Yellow and Mixed colors. 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Daisy

SHASTA—Probably no hardy plant has been so highly spoken of in the American Horticultural Press as this production of Luther Burbank, the result of crossing our native field Daisy with some of the choicer European varieties, and bearing beautiful, clear, glistening white flowers, and bloom continuously from early summer until late fall; perfectly hardy without protection, even in the most exposed location; 2 feet. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PARIS OR MARGUERITE—The Marguerites are a very conspicuous flower, the rich green foliage blending harmoniously with other bedding plants, and if potted they carry nicely in bloom through the winter. Colors, yellow, white, green and mixed colors: 1 to 1½ feet, 30c each, \$3.00 per dozen.



SHASTA DAISY

Geraniums

Are the most common of herbaceous plants and yet hold their attractions even more than ever before. The geraniums will flower all through the summer with outdoor culture, and can be trained and reset as house plants for winter. They are especially adapted for a low border, as well as a house plant. Their colors range from the most delicate hues to the boldest and most dazzling of tints. Order by color, and state whether Double, Semi-Double, Single, Ivy-Leaved, or Scented-Leaved varieties are wanted. 35c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

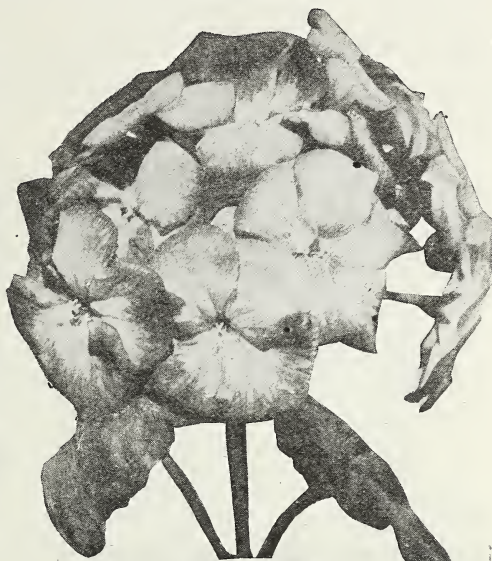
Gladiolus

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart and about 4 inches deep. Plant from the middle of February to first of June. We have a fine stock, including the leading varieties of Giant Hybrids. Order by color, advising whether dwarf or tall growing varieties are desired. 30c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hibiscus-Mallow

MOSCHEUTOS (Swamp Rose Mallow)—Large purplish-pink or nearly white flowers; blooms in July and August. One of the most gorgeous of perennials and attracts great attention wherever grown, 4 to 5 ft., 40c, \$4 per dozen.

VAR. CRIMSON EYE—Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety-crimson; blooms very profusely, with a wealth of most beautiful, attractive flowers; 4 to 5 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.



GERANIUMS

MALLOW MARVELS—An extremely handsome type of Mallows, producing an abundance of flowers from 6 to 7 inches across, and of the richest shades of pink, crimson, white and yellow; good among shrubbery or in the border. Will thrive in any soil; July and August; 6 to 7 feet, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Hyacinths

The most beautiful and fragrant of early spring flowering bulbs, much used for winter forcing. Extra Selected, Extra Large, and First Size; Colors Dark Red, Pure White, Blush White, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Yellow, White. 25c each; \$2.00 dozen.

Iris (German)

The following are the best of standard sorts, usually in bloom at Decoration Day and are fine cut. When flowers are wanted for shipping purposes, cut in bud and all buds will open fine, and for garden display they have no equal. The following is no doubt the finest collection in America; 2 to 3 feet. Prices 30c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

AUREA—Golden yellow.

GENUINE PALLIDA DALMATICA—The crowned queen of the German Iris. Flowers exceedingly large and the most beautiful light blue, clear and pure; very vigorous and head and shoulders above all other blue German Iris.

HONORABLE—Golden-yellow, the lower falls reticulated crimson.

MADAM CHEREAU—White, blue margin; very fine.

PARISIENSIS—A very beautiful purple.



GLADIOLUS BLOSSOMS

IRIS—Continued

Stenophylla—Very fragrant; lavender.

Sibirica, White—Ivory white flowers; grass like foliage.

Sherwin-Wright—New variety, which we find very desirable; rich golden yellow flowers and vigorous growth.

Iris (Japan)

Japonica (Kaempferi)—The flowers are broad and flat; they exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and appear later than the others. They rank among the most desirable and hardy plants; succeed best in moist soil. Order by color; 3 feet. 30c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Iris (Siberian)

Sibirica—Smaller flowers than the preceding types; in May and June; splendidly adapted for mass and waterside planting; 3 feet. 30c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Lilies (Lillium)

The Lily has always been deservedly a favorite. They are most graceful in lines, brilliant in delicacy of color, and of delight-

ful fragrance.

They succeed best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and if not disturbed for several years, they will bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Price: 50c each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Lancifolium Album—Pure white, a very delicate and beautiful variety.

Lancifolium Rubrum—Exquisite flowers, white and dotted all over with crimson spots; free bloomer.

Pardalinum (Leopard Lily)—Scarlet and yellow flowers spotted with purplish-brown.

Tigrinum (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; this is one of the most useful of the

**TIGRINUM LILY**

Lily family; perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Auratum (Gold Banded)—Flowers very large, of a delicate white color, thickly dotted with rich, dark crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the middle of each petal; 3 to 5 feet.

Angel Lily (Crinum Fimbriatulum)—Profuse bloomer. Very fragrant; color light red; 3 feet.

Batemanni—Clear orange, unspotted; June to August; 3 feet.

Candidum—Large, pure white, fragrant; a handsome and desirable variety.

Convallaria Majalis (Lily of the Valley)—This is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase rapidly.

Double Day Lily—Clear orange, unspotted; 3 feet.

Harrisi (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Flowers large, trumpet-shaped with a delightful fragrance. A remarkably free bloomer; valuable for forcing or outdoor planting.

**GERMAN IRIS****LILY OF THE VALLEY**

New Hybrid Giant Flowering Marshmallow

Towards the end of June, when there is a dearth of bloom in the garden, the buds of our wonderful hybrid giant-flowering Marshmallow begins to open, and what a sight! When fully expanded, the flowers measure on an average of 9 to 10 inches in diameter, and we have measured some 12½ inches across. The blaze of color is only one flower, and you can imagine the result of a group of plants which throw up about five or six substantial stems, and each stem bearing continually until late autumn, a succession of sometimes as many as 40 flowers. Although so large, these flowers are by no means coarse in any way. The colors range from pure white to an intense crimson, and each individual color is kept separate so that you can carry out any intended color scheme. There are solid colors and those having a different eye, such as white or pink with a red center, and the shading is very soft, so that any clash in color with other flowers is almost impossible.

One of its great recommendations is that absolutely no attention is needed after the root is once planted, which becomes larger each successive year, thus improving the flowers also. It starts into growth after all danger of late frost, and quickly reaches a height of 6 to 9 feet; having large, thick stems capable of holding up the enormous flowers without any support. The leaves are, in accordance with rapid growth, very large and decorative, giving quite a tropical effect in their luxuriance and, what is important, they clothe the stems right to the ground, if given light.



**GIANT FLOWERING
MARSHMALLOW**



DARWIN TULIP

In planting, very little care is necessary. The roots should simply be planted with the crown about 3 inches under the surface with the stump of the old stem pointing up and covered firmly. Although they grow in almost any position, the greatest magnificence is attained when a moist location is selected. As before stated, they are late starting, and so escape spring frosts. After each flower is spent, a large green seed-pod persists, which may or may not be picked off, but there is a certain amount of decoration when they are left on; they do not injure the plant in any way. When the stems die down, as they do every winter, they may be cut off close to the ground and the roots left undisturbed, to shoot up with renewed vigor the following spring. Being absolutely hardy, they need no protection, but in poor soil a mulch of manure is very beneficial, and its value will be seen in the improved plant and flower the following summer. In closing we wish to point out that Our Hybrid Giant-Flowering Marshmallow is Positively distinct from all others; 2-year-old plants, 60c each, \$5.00 per doz.; 3-year-old plants, 75c each, \$8.00 per doz.; 4-year-old plants, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Narcissus—Jonquils Daffodils

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant. Should be planted in the fall; fine for winter culture in pots or boxes. We offer dry bulbs or tubers. 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Tulips

Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the money invested will give more generous show during early spring and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. Order by color. Price: 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Tuberoses

One of the most beautiful summer-flowering plants, producing spikes from two to three feet high of double, pure waxy-white flowers, delightfully fragrant. May be kept in bloom for a long time by planting from the first of January to the first of April. Very desirable for bouquets or baskets.

Prices, 25 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Vinca

25c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Myrtus Blue—Very desirable for trailing on ground in shady places where grass will not grow. Has bright evergreen leaves, blooms from June until frost.

Major Variegata—Very much like the above, but variegated. More of this used for baskets and vases than any other basket plant; also used for covering the ground in shady spots where grass will not grow, and has no equal in the South. It is extremely hardy, usually evergreen, beautiful variegated green and white foliage, strong trailing habit of growth.

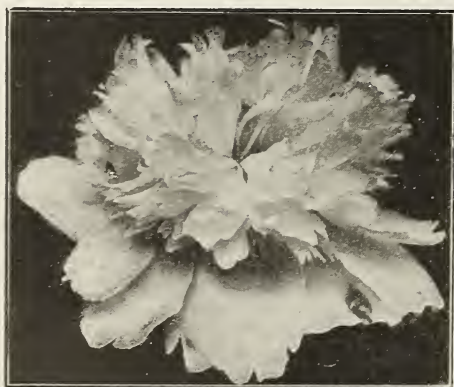


NARCISSUS—EMPEROR

***Periwinkle** — Everblooming bedding plants, flowers phlox shaped, in separate colors, rose or white.

Violets (Viola)

Russian Violets—Hardy winter blooming rich dark blue flowers; 25 cents per 12; \$1.00 per 50; \$1.75 per 100; 4 inches.



Gorgeous Peonies

These magnificent plants are among the showiest and choicest in our gardens. They are grand, and like the roses, are practically indispensable. The fragrance and delicate tints and shades of their beautiful flowers command them, and combined with all these noble traits, they are absolutely hardy and of the easiest culture. Peonies thrive best in a deep moist loam, well enriched, with full exposure to the sun. The plants should be set two or three inches below the surface of the ground, and are benefited by an annual top dressing of compost. We offer a superb collection of varieties in separate colors or mixtures in both single and double forms: \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Ferns for Shady Corners

Ferns are universally admired and can be planted to beautify and make attractive odd, shady and unsightly corners. Following is a list adapted to this purpose. Also a list of most desirable ferns for buckets and pots, etc:

ADIANTUM PEDATUM (MAIDENHAIR FERN)—The best known variety, its graceful, lace-like foliage makes it indispensable for flower designs or anything where small ferns are used.

ASPIDIUM ACROSTICHOIDES (CHRISTMAS FERN)—Dwarf and compact plant; short tri-pinnate leaves of the darkest green.

BOSTON FERN—Fully matured fronds attain a length of 4 to 5 feet. Large size \$1.50 each medium size \$1.00 each; small size 75 cents each.

MARGINALE (SHIELD FERN)—Long, wide spreadleaves occasionally crested, bright green.

NOVEBORACENSE (NEW YORK FERN)—Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflet subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These frequently measures 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant.

SPINULOSUM (Evergreen Fern)—Perfectly hardy as an outdoor plant.

ASPLENIUM FILIX-FOEMINA (Lady Fern)—Too well known for description.

CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPHYLLUS (Walking Fern)
CYSTOPTERIS BULBIFERA (Bulbet Bladder Fern)

DICKSONIA PUNCTILOBULA (Gossamer Fern)

ONOCLEA STRUTHIOPTERIS (Ostrich Fern)

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS (Sensitive Fern)

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA (Cinnamon Fern)

REGALIS (Flowering Fern)

POLYPODIUM VULGARE (Cliff Fern)

PTERIS AQUILINA (Eagle Fern—Evergreen.)

CLAYTONANA (Interrupted Fern)



A FERN BED

PRICES:

Except where otherwise noted

Large Strong Plants:

Each\$0.75

Dozen \$10.00

Standard Size:

Each75

Dozen \$7.50

Per 100 45.00

Medium Size:

Each50

Dozen 5.00

Per 100 35.00

Small Size:

Each40

Dozen 4.00

Per 100 29.00

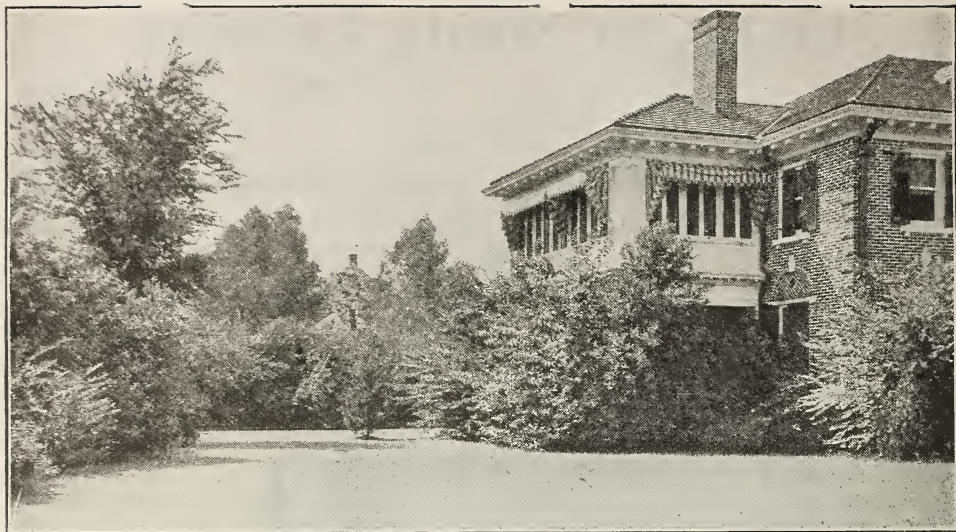
DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A LAWN

In making a lawn the first thing to be done is to see that the drainage is good, either naturally or artificially; if the sub soil is sandy or gravel, then no artificial drainage is required, and the leveling should be very carefully looked after, as the close-cutting lawn mowers now in use expose any holes or unevenness.

The ground should be then dug over to a good depth, removing all stones and roots.

The surface of the ground should be well pulverized, using a steel rake or a roller where necessary. The ground being ready, sow the seed during the months of April, May or June—the earlier the better.





The surface of the ground should be well pulverized, using a steel rake or a roller where necessary. The ground being ready, sow the seed during the months of April, May or June—the earlier the better.

When the ground cannot be prepared early in the season, the seed may be sown in the early fall—September or October. Excellent results are usually derived from sowing at that time. After sowing, the ground should be raked lightly with a steel rake, so as to give the seed a light covering; after that a thorough rolling should be given, so that the surface is made as smooth and firm as possible. One quart will sow 10x20 feet (200 square feet). Five bushels will sow one acre.

Consolidated Nurseries' Lawn Grass for Shady Places and Under Trees

On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which it is difficult to get grass to grow. Not every grass will grow under such conditions, and for such places this mixture is adapted. If the soil is covered with moss or seems sour, rake off the surface and apply slaked lime at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet.

Like other plants, grasses need to be fertilized when grown on one spot year after year, as in the case of a lawn. Particularly nitrate of soda is needed and this should be applied in liquid form rather than dry, that it may be evenly distributed. Quart 90 cents, 2 quarts \$1.75, 4 quarts, \$3, 1 bushel, \$16.

"Lone Star" Lawn Grass for Rich Green Velvety Lawn

It is a combination of various fine-leaved, deep rooting grasses that make a wonderfully perfect lawn like a green carpet. The seeds are carefully blended and thoroughly mixed. Quart 60 cents, 2 quarts \$1.10, 4 quarts \$2, 1 bushel \$12.

Consolidated Nurseries' Lawn Grass Mixtures for Terraces and Embankments

This mixture is especially suited for terraces, embankments and hillsides, and produces a rich, velvety green turf of fine-leaved grasses that withstand drouth and exposure. Quart 90 cents, 4 quarts \$3, peck \$5, bushel \$16.

Consolidated Nurseries' Lawn Restoring Grass Mixture

A mixture of grasses suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, wornout burned spots. The best time to re-sow is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in fall, during September and October. Quart 90c, 4 quarts \$3, peck, \$5, bushel \$16.

Consolidated Nurseries' Lawn Tennis Grass Mixture

A mixture of grasses especially suited for the making of tennis-courts, croquet-grounds, etc. It is composed of fine-leaved, deep rooting grasses, blended in proportions to form a green and lasting turf of the finest texture that will improve with trampling. Quart 90 cents, 4 quarts \$3, peck \$5, bushel \$16.

Special Mixture for Seaside Lawns

A rich green lawn is especially desirable at the seashore; but, unless the proper mixture of grasses is used, the results will be disappointing. Our Seaside Lawn

Mixture is composed of deep-rooting grasses that naturally thrive well on seaside lawns, and produces a good turf where the ordinary lawn grass would fail. It should be watered liberally, and also have an occasional application of bone meal. Quart 90 cents, 4 quarts \$3, peck \$5.00, bushel \$16.00.

Consolidated Nurseries' Selected Grass Mixtures for Golf Courses

We have for many years given careful attention to Grasses for Golf-Courses, and we import and deal in the highest grades only. There are many grades of various sorts offered for sale, and too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of securing the best seed. Our Putting-green and Fair-Green Mixtures have been used on several of the leading courses in the country with excellent results.

FAIR GREEN MIXTURE—A mixture composed of dwarf, spreading grasses, forming a close, velvety surface that improves from year to year. We prefer to make up special mixtures for fair-greens to suit the different soils and situations. Write us a description of your links and let us know if your soil is sandy, clayey or loamy, and we will make up a suitable mixture. Lb., 80 cents, 5 lbs., \$3.75, 25 lbs., \$17.00.

PUTTING-GREEN MIXTURE—This mixture consists of the most suitable grasses for insuring a close, dense turf essential for putting-greens, including the varieties which endure continuous wear. Lb., \$1.00, 5 lbs., \$4.50, 25 lbs., \$18.00.

Consolidated Nurseries' Grass Seed Mixture for Polo, Cricket and Ball Grounds

The deep-rooting, fine-leaved, turf-forming grasses, found in this mixture are especially suited for polo-grounds, etc. It forms a thick, strong, enduring turf that will stand any amount of hard usage without showing signs of wear and tear. It grows quickly, and with attention to rolling and mowing should be ready for play in about eight weeks from time of sowing. Sow from 100 to 150 pounds to the acre. Per 100 lbs. \$55.00.

Consolidated Nurseries' Evergreen Lawn Grass (To Make a Good Lawn, Good seed is absolutely Essential)

The ingredients of this mixture are the highest grade of re-cleaned seeds only, free from chaff and weeds, and careful experiments have convinced us that this Evergreen Lawn Grass will give most satisfactory results. One pound of this mixture will sow 400 square feet; 100 pounds will sow an acre. Weight per measured bushel, 25 pounds. Price per lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.30; 10 lbs., \$10.00; 25 lbs., \$22.00; 100 lbs., \$75.00.



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The Old
Reliable
Concord
Grape

St. Regis
Everbearing
Raspberry



Cumberland
Raspberry



Lone Star Perpetual Strawberry



Haymaker—Best Purple Raspberry